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CHAOS IN CHINA

MR. BLAND URGES RESTORATION
OF MONARCHY.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground (better late than never) that unless help and guidance are speedily forthcoming from without, things are likely to go from bad to worse in the Celestial Kingdom, says Mr. J. O. P. Bland in the *Sunday Times*. Even in Downing Street there are indications of a gradual awakening to the fact that the prevailing policy of "patience, tolerance, and compromise," as prescribed by Sir Charles Addis, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, and other vocational idealists, is calculated to add to the burden of China's sorrow, without doing the slightest good to any one else.

He proceeds: In the high places where policies are evolved it is still the fashion, however, to deprecate any idea of "intervention." The latest speeches on the subject by H.M.'s Ministers convey the impression that the British Government's attitude will continue to be one of "watchful waiting," pending the advent of the New Era which, with the help of Lord Willingdon and Dame Adelaide Anderson, is to dawn when the Boxer Indemnity has been spent in producing a new crop of riotous students. One gathers that, during this period of complacent expectancy, British traders will not necessarily be expected to turn the other cheek to the smiter; it will be sufficient if they allow him to go on smiting the same one. It does not yet seem to have occurred to anyone in authority that, when unprovoked attacks are made upon British subjects in China by irresponsible agitators, subsidised for the purpose by Soviet agents, it is not only lawful for us, but vitally necessary, that swift and adequate punishment should overtake the offenders. In fact, and that this can be done without recourse to political intervention. Effective measures of reprisal could easily be applied (especially at Canton), and their cost would be utterly insignificant in comparison with the losses which the Crown Colony of Hongkong and our trade in the Far East are suffering as the result of our futile endeavours to conciliate forces which live for, and by, disorder.

FACING FACTS.

Judging by the course of events since the Washington Conference, it will take some time, and some more hard knocks, to bring these simple truths home to the minds of officials and others deeply impregnated with the misguided sentiment which has been the keynote of our policy in the Far East since the war. Meanwhile, that section of public opinion which is alive to the realities of the situation, is generally agreed that something more than the exchange of platitudes about the abolition of *jika* will be required, and that soon, if Europeans are to continue to live and pursue their lawful vocations in China. An advisory committee of commercial experts under Lord Southborough has been formed to assist the Government in devising practical remedial measures. Sooner or later they will be compelled to face the fact that there is but one way to deal with an organised policy of intimidation by Orientals—namely, the resolute display (which does not necessarily imply the use) of armed force.

For the present, however, the committee appears to be busily engaged in exploring every avenue except this, the only and obvious one. Of course, and advice there is no lack: Chambers of Commerce, University professors, merchants, missionaries, and thirty years in the country residents, all have remedial measures to suggest. Generally speaking, the opinion of merchants and business men is opposed to continuance in the policy of *laissez faire*, of meek submission to conditions which are becoming intolerable; but this opinion is more than balanced by the weight of religious and political support for the doctrine of patience and conciliation.

SUGGESTED PANACEAS.

Occasionally, amidst the logomachy of these conflicting ideas, there emerges something in the nature of a definite suggestion, designed to meet some particular feature of the chaotic situation. Mr. Putnam Weale, for instance, in his latest book suggests that if America's sympathy for China in regard to the "unequal Treaties" is genuine, she might "offer herself up on the altar of progress and consent to a conditional abolition of extra-territoriality in her own case, and allow other nations to watch the results of the experiment." Tang Shao Yi, an ex-Premier of China, advocates, as a first step towards the regeneration of his country, that the capital at Peking should be abolished and that a new city should be built—the city of his dreams—at an ideal site, which he has discovered, somewhere up the Chientang River, in Chekiang. It will take twenty-five years to build, he admits, but what is a quarter of a century to China? Mr. Harold Baime, president of the Christian University of Shanghai, prominently identified with the political and Press activities of the missionary societies, appears to believe in experimenting with a government "of the students, by the students, for the students," as the most hopeful solution of the Chinese problem.

BELLING THE CAT.

And so on. Of all these various panaceas, however, there is none which touches the vital heart of the matter. If Lord Southborough's Committee were to adopt them one and all, it would bring us no nearer to that without which all else is of no avail—namely, the restoration of an effective central authority. From which it may be inferred that (intervention being barred by common consent amidst the multitude of counsellors no one has any idea at present how this crucial necessity of the situation is to be met. It is evidently, as in the adage, a case of belling the cat, aggravated by the fact that in China there are twenty-two cats (or Tsuchuns) to be belled before anything like normal conditions can be restored. For obvious reasons, the possibility of any concerted action by the Treaty Powers is just as remote to-day as it was in the sad, bad days of "spheres of interest." Nevertheless, until the problem of a supreme authority is faced and solved, until the warring factions can be compelled to recognise and respect the Central Government, all our goodwill and good works are worth nothing.

AN OPENING FOR AMERICA.

Mr. Weale, in his latest, semi-official exposition of the situation, observes that "a desperate struggle round the issue of the restoration of the Manchu Dynasty is in preparation." If so, it is likely to be, like most desperate struggles in China, chiefly a matter of dollars. But be this as it may, a monarchy without visible means of subsistence, a Throne without the pomp and circumstance of regal state, is obviously out of the question, even if they were so disposed, to finance the Son of Heaven in suitable style. On the other hand, a Monarchy fortified by the moral support and sympathy of the United States (and therefore of Great Britain), and guaranteed in the possession of an independent income (invested in American securities and paid quarterly), could not fail to command the fervent loyalty of the mandarin and thus to become invested with the outward and visible signs of effective authority. The amount of capital required for this scheme would be from the American point of view, a mere bagatelle. Ten million dollars a year would probably suffice, with something thrown in for preliminary expenses and the refurbishing of the Imperial palaces recently looted by the Republican Government's officials. To impart to the restored Monarchy such an aspect of progressive modernism as would gratify public opinion in America, His Majesty Pu Yi would, no doubt, consent to become converted to Christianity and official monogamy. But these are details. The essential idea is to have the Monarchy restored upon a sound and self-supporting basis and possessed of an independent income, recruited against the alarms and excursions of political factions, as a rallying point for the nation, now wandering leaderless in the desert of anarchy.

"WHY ARE WE JUST HERE?"
MISS EILEEN CASEY ANSWERS
THE QUESTION.MEETING OF THE HONGKONG
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There are probably a number of people who would like to know why they are "just here" and possibly quite a few who would wish themselves elsewhere.

Miss Eileen Casey answered the question at the public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday evening when she gave an address on "Karma—or why we are just here."

A very brief consideration, said Miss Casey, will convince us that this world, let alone the Cosmic System, could not be long upheld unless there were fixed fundamental laws to guide it, and one of these laws is that of Karma called sometimes the Law of Causation, or of Cause and Effect. In the Christian Bible it is indicated in the Text "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and in the further suggestion that it is unwise to expect to gather "figs" from thistles.

We had heard how Reincarnation gives us opportunity after opportunity to become perfect, so that, when we do reach the Heaven of which we dream, we shall be able to enter into the fullness of its joys through our own perfection. It is during these times of rebirth that we can review the mistakes which the physical body, our mind and emotions have made, that the weak parts of the character can be strengthened and selfishness transmuted into selflessness and desire to work for the good of all; that all thoughts, words and actions can gradually be brought under the control of the higher self.

When we are reborn into the world we come with definite traits, with a definite work to do—we also come with debts incurred in previous lives which we have not been able to pay off, and these make for us the health, sorrow, joy or pain of the new life the surroundings we are born into, the people we meet, and they also make our characters, and on our character depends largely our destiny.

(Continued on next Column.)

TROUBLED WITH
ECZEMA YEARS
Over Both Hands, Burned
Terribly. Cuticura Heals.

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"I was treated and tried everything I could think of without any benefit. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After the first treatment I noticed an improvement to purchased more, which completely healed me." (Signed) H. J. Wooty, 18, Bromleigh St., Mill Lane, London, N. W. 6, Eng.

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That is why we are just where we are and why we are not occupying the niches filled by Mr. A. or Mrs. B., niches which perhaps we might all more ably had fortune placed us there. But fortune or rather we ourselves on days gone by designed another niche for this life—the environment in which we now find ourselves, made by the duties and faculties we have inherited from ourselves, and until these are performed and perfected we must return to earth again and again. If we do not like the environment we have, then we must see to it that we do not sow any more of that seed which we are now reaping.

Can we change the conditions we ourselves have made? Our characters influence our destinies, so therefore we must see where we can improve our characters, and that is best achieved by noting the motives which influence us. The Law of Karma, like other natural laws, is not a command but a statement of certain conditions which must result if a former condition obtains. We cannot break it or even bend it, but by knowledge we can modify its effects. Knowledge of the existence of this natural Law, that every force once created by thinking, feeling or acting will sooner or later return to its source of origin, to restore the equilibrium in the Universe, will prepare us for its consequences and the limitations which it brings into our lives can then be accepted bravely, cheerfully, even gratefully, or are they not the means by which we learn both our weaknesses and our strength? As St. Francis of Assisi said: "Whatsoever a man doeth upon the earth he doeth it unto himself, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Why waste time in thinking thoughts of weakness, of dishonesty or of dishonesty, when we know that we shall have to think them all again some day. We reap precisely what we sow.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd., have pleasure in announcing that Official Authorisation has been received by them from the HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION whereby the DUNLOP TENNIS BALL (both *Stitched* and *Stitchless* type) has been officially authorised for use in League Matches and Tournaments run by the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (CHINA), LTD.,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. 18a, Des Voeux Road Central.
[A.P.B.]

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Bank of Canton Buildings.
[A.P.B.]

COMPANY MEETING.
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

The nineteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Ice House Street (St. George's Building), yesterday at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1925.

Mr. S. C. Fung was in the chair and others present were Messrs. Kenneth Chan and Leung Yan Po (Directors), Messrs. Chow Tung Sang, Pang Kok Sui, Pang Kwok Fatt, and D. Rumbhann (shareholders) and Mr. C. Bond (Secretary).

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—Before commencing the business before the meeting, I wish to express, on behalf of the Directors, staff and shareholders, our deepest regret at the untimely death of our late Chairman of Directors, Mr. C. H. Lyson. His valuable services to the Company during his term of office, not only as a Director but as a legal adviser, were of great assistance to his Co-directors.

The report and statement of accounts for the year ending 1925 having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I propose with your permission to take them as read. The net profit for the year under review is \$5,050.42, to which must be added the balance at Profit and Loss Account brought forward from 1924 of \$218.96, making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$5,269.38. This sum your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—To pay a dividend of 25 cents per share on 18,108 shares, which will absorb \$4,526.25 and to carry forward the balance of \$743.13 to this year's account. I regret to state, Gentlemen, that our profits show a decrease on the previous year, but with the abnormal condition of things in China, together with the very keen competition prevailing, what other results can we expect? I think you will agree with me that despite these adverse circumstances we have had a satisfactory year, and I am sure I am only voicing the sentiment of the shareholders when I say that the staff have in an able manner looked after our interests, especially in such strenuous times, and I hope that with their continued co-operation and the early solution of the present situation, we shall have better results to place before you at the next annual meeting.

With these few remarks I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and after they have been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions the shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. PANG KOK SUI seconded the adoption of the report and accounts said: I am sure that the shareholders will agree with me that our Directors have done their best in the interests of the shareholders during the past year which has been an unprecedented one.

The report and accounts were carried unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. Kenneth Chan and Leung Yan Po to the Board of Directors to fill the places of Mr. C. H. Lyson (deceased), and Mr. Lau Po Wing (retired) was proposed by Mr. C. Bond and seconded by Mr. D. RUMBHANN, and was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Leung Yan Po, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$750 per annum.

Mr. C. Bond (Secretary) said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, considering that we are on the right side of the balance sheet and have shown a profit I have much pleasure in proposing that our Directors' fee be the same as in previous years \$750 per annum.

Mr. PANG KOK SUI seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

COMPANY REPORT.
CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

The annual report of China Underwriters, Ltd., for the year ended December 31st, 1925, states:—

Profit and Loss Account.—The Profit and Loss Account after paying \$88,404.71 to reserve to meet unexpired marine risks, \$12,411.93 to meet unexpired fire risks and \$1,129.00 to meet unexpired accident risks, shows a debit balance of \$28,054.28.

Life Assurance Business.—Life assurance applications received during the year amounted to \$2,617,961. Life policies were issued for \$2,745,597 at annual premiums of \$158,644 and applications for \$128,083 were declined. The remainder were postponed or in course of consideration at the end of the year. The life premium income after deduction of re-assurances amounted to \$139,923.51. The sum of \$94,092.50 was transferred to Establishment of Life Business Account which amounted to \$190,576.10 at the 31st December, 1925. Agencies have been established at Shanghai, Tientsin, Macao, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Ceylon and Burma.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association the Consulting Committee retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts for the year have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, and Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming Incorporated Accountants, who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

SHAW, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 14th, 1926.
The Auditors' report is as follows:—
"We beg to report that we have audited the Accounts of the Company and have
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 16th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1,070 buy, 1070/80 sell.
Do. London	\$115 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$215 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A & B	\$230 buy.
Do. C	\$215 buy.
P. & O. Bank	\$291 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$300 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$225 buy.
China Underwriters	\$150 nom.
North China Insurance	\$145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$300 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$170 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$300 buy.
Donghai	\$28 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$251 sa.
Hongkong Tugs	\$31 sel.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shanghai	\$77 buy.
Star Line	\$21 sel, 911 sa.
Victoria	\$15 nom.
Oriental Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$23 buy, 27 sa.
Malayan Sugars	\$34 nom.
Bonguots	\$11 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$47 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$14 24 buy.
Do. (single)	\$14 14 buy.
Shanghai Exports	\$114 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 7 nom.
Rails	\$5 nom.
Troms Mines	\$55 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$7 nom.
H.K. & W. Harbors	\$128 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$30 sel.
Hongkong	\$14 165 buy.
New Engineering	\$14 570 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$14 18 buy.
H.K. & M. Hotels	\$100 nom.
Hongkong Lands	\$30 sel.
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	\$8 buy.
H.K. Territorial (sp.)	\$1 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$154 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$14 101 nom.
Oriental	\$14 310 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 56 buy.
Do. (new)	\$14 29 buy.
Amusements	\$14 29 buy.
Canton Loss	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$154 buy, 154 sa.
Do. (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	\$14 10 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$21 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15 buy.
Do. (new)	\$11 buy.
China Provident	\$45 sel.
Constructions	\$100 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$30 nom.
Der A. Wing (sp.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$34 sel. & sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$25 cts. nom.
H.K. Hopes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$244 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$114 sel.
Macintosh	\$212 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$175 buy.
Do. (new)	\$77 buy.
Sincere	\$11 buy.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$12 buy.
Win. Powell	\$10 nom.
Singapore Franchise	\$5 sel.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE RATES.
[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruey, April 15th.

To-day's exchange rates are as follow:

Paris	144
Brussels	131
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.41
Oslo	22.46
Prague	164
Madrid	34.20
Rio	64
Bombay	1/5, 15/16
Hongkong	2/3
New York	4.85
Geneva	25.16
Milan	120.82
Stockholm	18.15
Copenhagen	8.53
Vienna	34.45
Helsingfors	193
Lisbon	24
Buenos Aires	44, 9/16
Shanghai	2/11
Yokohama	1/11
Silver (spot & forward)	29

U.S. INCOME TAX.
AMERICANS ABROAD EXEMPTED.

Mr. Julian Arnold, the United States Commercial Attaché in Peking and Shanghai, returned to China from the United States last week, and in the course of an interview expressed his satisfaction in the passage of the recent Revenue Bill clause exempting Americans in foreign countries from the payment of income taxes on incomes earned abroad. The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is given credit for having initiated this movement which finally culminated in exempting under the stated conditions, all American living abroad, since it was the local body which was instrumental in putting the China Trade Act on the statute books and later in securing its revision to exempt China Trade Act companies from taxes.

obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that in our opinion the foregoing General Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1925, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have further to report that we have verified the whole investment of the Company as at 31st December, 1925, either by the production to us of the Security Deeds, Certificates or other evidence representing the investments. No part of any fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable."

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THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
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A PERFECT PICTURE.

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Hongkong Weekly Press.

THE NEWS RECEIVED FROM THE NORTH HAS BEEN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST DURING THE PAST WEEK AND THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT CANTON IS WATCHING THE PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS CLOSELY.

If faith may be placed in the declarations of Marshal Chang Tso Lin a shrewd blow has been struck at Bolshevik influence in Peking, and military operations will not cease until the power of the Soviets in China has been broken.

The success or failure of the Northern armies must affect the political situation in the South and, incidentally, re-act upon the commercial position.

That is the reason why the telegrams and communiques coming from Peking are re-produced in full in the WEEKLY.

The HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS reflects in each issue the course of events throughout China. It provides a valuable record of the changes taking place and every business man with connections in the Far East should have a copy.

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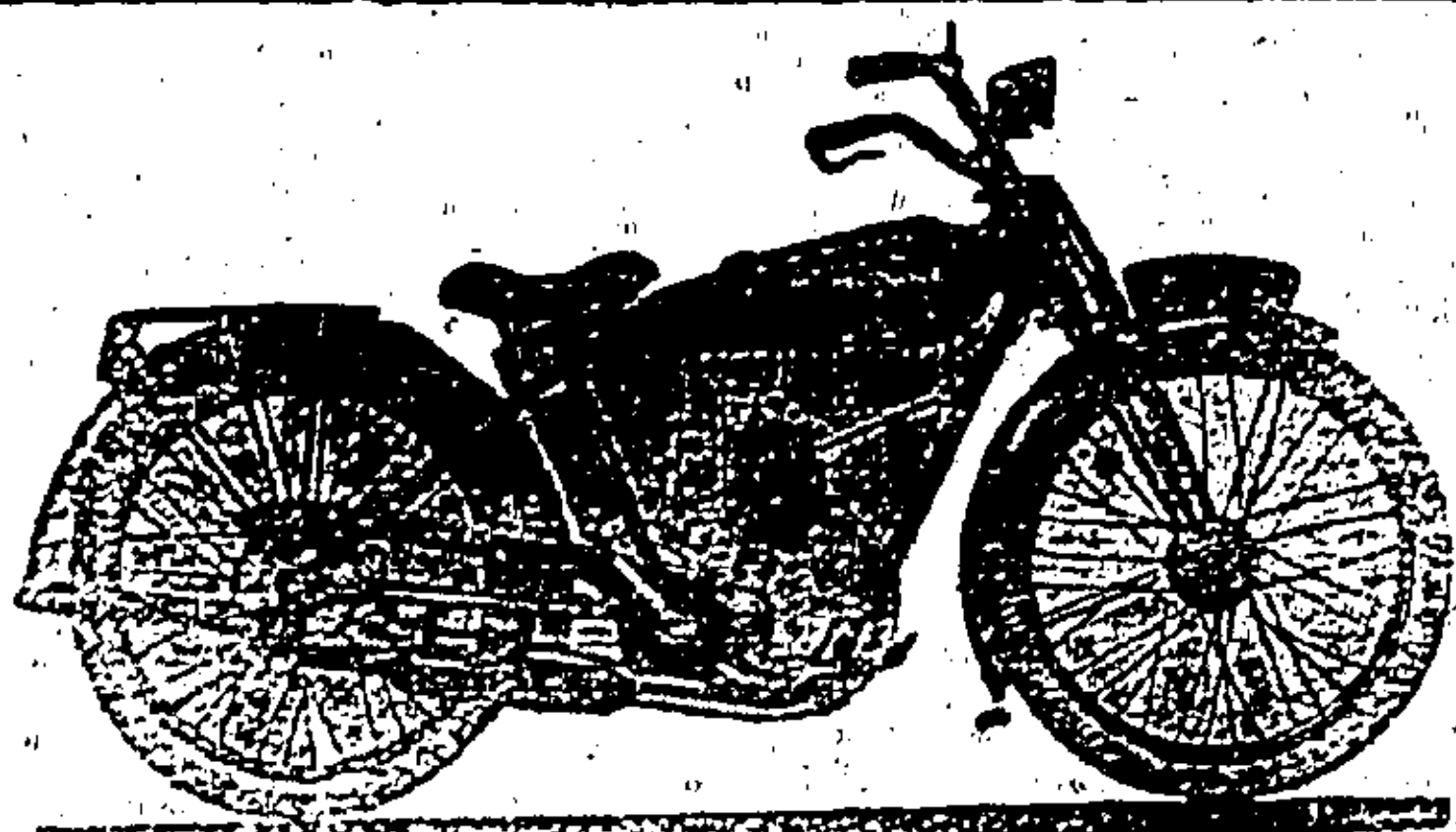
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THEATRE ROYAL

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd, at 9.15 p.m.

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Booking for the Public opens on April 21st.

SEATS:—\$3, \$2 & \$1.

[3442]

THE DANISH AVIATOR.

POSSIBILITY OF USING KOWLOON FLYING GROUND.

EXCELLENT SPEED HERETOFORE ACHIEVED.

Commander Botved, the Danish Aviator, who arrived in Canton on Monday on his flight from Copenhagen to Tokyo, came to Hongkong on Thursday.

He has been held up in Canton owing to the flooded state of the ground where his plane landed, and his visit to the Colony was for the purpose of inspecting the Kowloon City flying ground, to which place he intends to bring his machine, if the state of the ground at Canton is not improved on his return there.

He made two inspections of the Kowloon ground yesterday, and considered the place to offer favourable facilities for his purpose. In the morning he was accompanied by Mr. W. J. Hansen and Mr. Karsten Larsen. In the afternoon he was assisted in his inspection by flyers from H.M.S. *Vindictive* in the matter of advice.

Should he find it possible to resume his flight to Tokyo from Canton, he will, however, alight at Kowloon on his return journey. Commander Botved, it is understood, will be returning to Canton this morning by steamer and on reaching there will be able to make his final decision as to which ground he will take off from.

Commander Botved reached Canton in 80 flying hours from Copenhagen, covering a distance of 15,000 kilometres.

He is stated to be hopeful of the schemes for developing passenger flights between Europe and the Far East, and with regard to the possible development between the latter place and Calcutta, he considers that sea-planes would be the more practicable solution.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY.

MAGISTRATE'S HUMANE DECISION.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of a plank, resisting arrest, and damaging a watchman's uniform.

The watchman gave evidence to the effect, that whilst on duty in Nathan Road on the night of the 5th inst., he saw defendant come from a contractor's shed with a plank on his shoulder. He accosted him, whereupon a struggle ensued, defendant endeavouring to secure possession of his revolver. He therefore drew the weapon himself, and shot his assailant in the leg.

Defendant gave a complete denial, and said that the complainant had wrongly accused him of stealing the plank, and set about assaulting him, whereupon he retaliated in self-defence.

Defendant was convicted on the second charge, and in passing sentence of 14 days' hard labour, His Worship (Mr. J. H. B. Nihill) said that he had taken into consideration the fact that defendant had suffered considerable pain owing to his wound.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

POOR ENTRIES RECEIVED FOR V.R.C. MEETING.

[BY ARBOUS.]

Though it has been known for weeks that the entries for the V.R.C. Athletic Sports closed at 6 p.m. on April 16th, the Honorary Secretary, at the closing hour last evening, received requests for an extension of time from some of the would-be competitors.

On account of the small number of entries received, it was stated last evening that the Committee would probably be forced to grant an extension.

In view of the trouble taken by the Committee of Management to arrange the annual sports, it is most regrettable that more public support is not given, and without any extension being asked for!

The number of entries received up to 6 p.m. yesterday with a comparison with last year follow:

1925	EVENT	1926
5	Long Jump	10
8	Throwing Cricket Ball	0
2	100yds. Handicap, Boys (8-10)	0
4	High Jump	4
4	One Mile Handicap	13
4	One Mile Bicycle Championship	13
2	100yds. Handicap, Girls (8-10)	2
7	120yds. Handicap	10
2	Tug-of-War (Indians)	3
9	100yds. Championship	15
3	44yds. Handicap, Boys (10-16)	5
7	Half-Mile Handicap	20
10	440yds. Championship	20
6	Two Miles Bicycle Handicap	4
9	110yds. Handicap, Girls (10-16)	4
2	Tug-of-War Open	4
13	Marathon	14
13	220yds. Handicap	18
2	100yds. Handicap (Members)	8
1	1-Mile Bicycle Handicap (Ladies)	1
0	Putting the Shot	9
3	One Mile (Indians)	3
2	220yds. Handicap (Members)	7
5	100yds. Back Race	10
5	Three Miles Bicycle Handicap	4
2	Tug-of-War Open (8 limited to 84st.)	5
5	One Mile Relay	5
1	120yds. Hurdles	8
2	One Mile	7
2	Tug-of-War Indians (8 limited to 84st.)	2

In view of the possibility of the time being extended no names are published. The sports take place next Saturday on the H.K.F.C. ground at Happy Valley.

CHINESE CRUISER'S ARMS.

CONSPIRACY TO SELL THEM.

MEMBER OF CREW SENTENCED.

The case against Liu Hung, described as No. 1 gunman of the Chinese cruiser *Kwong Ching* (owned by General Chan Kwong Ming) was resumed at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill yesterday.

Liu Hung, it will be recalled, was charged with being implicated in stealing five rifles from the cruiser on April 2nd, while the vessel was lying in Hongkong harbour. An alternative charge of conspiracy had also been framed against the defendant.

At the previous hearing on Wednesday, the defendant had dramatically accused Mr. Pun San, the second officer of the cruiser.

Another statement made on Wednesday was that the arms were sold to "procure food for the hungry crew."

YESTERDAY'S HEARING.
When the case was continued yesterday morning, Divisional Inspector Aris asked for permission to recall the Captain of the cruiser (Kam Chiu Ping). This was granted.

The Captain stated that when he took over command on October 11th, 1925, the cruiser was in Hongkong harbour and had never left the port since. He thought the vessel arrived here on September 28th.

When he took over from Captain Chan, he took over a book, produced, purporting to be an inventory of all the arms on board.

"I checked the arms on board with the list," witness continued. "None have been added since. Some unserviceable ammunition has been put aside. It is not true that there were ever 39 rifles on board under my command."

Witness proceeded to point out the column in the book in which the list of rifles was—namely 14 G.S. rifles and 7 German rifles, not including one still on board alleged to be 7 feet long (described as a Mauser carrying rifle needing two men to fire it).

In reply to the Court, witness stated that he personally counted the rifles.

His Worship: The defendant states there were 39 rifles on board—I am satisfied there were never 39 rifles on board after I took over. I have not been sleeping on board for the last three months, having been in hospital. I have visited the vessel in the day-time; sometimes once, or twice a week, or once a fortnight. I last paid wages on February 10th, 1926.

In reply to Inspector Aris, witness stated he examined the arms at the time he took over command in October. He had made no examination since, as the vessel had not left the harbour.

In reply to defendant, who said the arms did not belong to the cruiser but had been put on board by General Fook's soldiers, witness said all he knew was that there were 22 rifles when he took over. If there were 18 other rifles on board hidden away, he knew nothing about it. He had searched the ship on taking over. It is not a Captain's duty to look after the arms.

His Worship: You know very well that the crew had not received any wages for some months?—Yes. And I am now aware the officers and crew had discussed the sale of arms to raise money. No one has any authority to sell arms. The sale of arms is prohibited in Hongkong. If any one is caught selling arms in China he is shot.

Inspector E. Bond stated that the *Kwong Ching* arrived on September 28th, 1925. He went on board at midday and asked the officer in command to produce a list of rifles on board. Twelve rifles and one long rifle were produced. On March 30th he made another visit and 21 rifles and one long rifle were shown on the list produced, but only 5 were on board, the balance (16) were in the Kwong Fuk Cheong shipyard.

On April 4th, these 16 rifles were removed to the Water Police Station.

His Worship: Is it possible there were other rifles on board?—Yes, since the Police have no right to search a cruiser. Pun San (second officer) was recalled and asked by the Magistrate whether there was any truth in defendant's statement that he (witness) had stolen 19 rifles. Witness denied it. He also stated that there had been no difficulty about the crew obtaining their wages.

After he had visited the Police Station, he went to No. 5, Temple Street, and "happened to listen at the door." He hit Loi Kun in the eyes as he came out of this house in company with three other men including the defendant. He had no conversation with any of the men. He blew a whistle and chased three of the men—not the defendant who was arrested by the Police. He had no conversation with defendant before the latter's arrest.

Defendant: Did you not request me, after my arrest, not to state that you had got another man to sell the arms?—No.

In giving judgment, His Worship said he was satisfied that defendant was not the prime mover in the theft of the arms, and he would, therefore be acquitted on this charge.

On his own confession, he was found guilty of conspiracy to sell the arms.

His Worship said that to a great extent he believed the story of the defendant, but for his laziness of duty in accompanying those who took the arms on shore and not reporting to the Captain, he would be sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Court ordered that the \$100, which the Police had found on the defendant, should be handed to the Captain of the cruiser.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY INTO CAUSE OF CHILD'S DEATH.

At 9.30 p.m. on March 18th, a Chinese girl, aged 7 years, was knocked down by a motor-car in front of the Mongkok Police Station, dying the same night.

Dr. Smalley testified that the cause of death was a fracture of the pelvis.

Chinese constable D41, father of the child, described the occurrence, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, who sat as Coroner.

The father, after witnessing the accident, took his daughter to the Kwong Wah Hospital. He removed the child to his home at 6.30 p.m. the same evening, but she died at 8 p.m.

Dr. Ip, of the Kwong Wah Hospital, said that he was on duty when the constable brought in his daughter at 3 p.m. The child was conscious, very restless and weak. She had a contusion on the right cheek, and on her back extending nearly from the left to right hip. There was no external bleeding. The injection of morphia was administered and the contusions dressed. Later, the father came and took the child away against the doctor's advice. "I warned the father that it was impossible for the child to live if she was removed. I also told him that we might be able to operate later on."

In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Ip said that while an operation might have saved the child's life, the chances were distinctly against recovery.

The next witness was the interpreter at Mongkok Police Station, Do Lun, who was on duty in the charge-room on March 18th at 2.30 p.m. He heard shouting in the street, ran out, and saw the girl lying underneath a motor-car, the bonnet of the car facing Yaumati.

The car was stationary. The father of the girl called out to the chauffeur not to move the car; but he did so and one of the rear wheels went over the girl. It was raining slightly at the time and the surface of the road was wet.

Cheung Mei, driver of public car No. 1119, a four-seater Buick, said that on the afternoon of March 18th, he was driving the car from Yaumati to Lai-chikok. Opposite Mongkok Police Station he saw two girls. He sounded his horn once, but when close to the girls, realized the car would not clear them. He applied the break and the car skidded. It was raining at the time. He was ten feet away when first he saw the girls, who were running fast across the road. He felt no jar, even when the car turned right round and faced the direction from which he had come. Constable D41 (father of the dead girl) called out to him to stop and then asked him to "drive forward"—before the child had been removed. Witness was not aware that a child was under the car. When the car moved on, he (the driver) distinctly felt a jar and now thought it was caused by the left rear wheel going over the girl's body. He was travelling at 10 miles an hour. The roadway was very wet. If the car had not skidded, witness was of opinion that the child would not have been knocked down. He had been driving a car for 10 years, and had been in Hongkong since 1918. He had had his tiffin, but no intoxicating liquor before starting on his journey.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said that he did not realise he had knocked down one of the children, until informed by Chinese Constable D41.

Crown-Sergeant A. W. Smith was the last witness. He stated that at 4 p.m. on March 18th, he accompanied by Chief Inspector Kent, arrived at Mongkok Police Station. He saw car No. 1119 standing outside the Station, on the side of the road. He was informed by the interpreter that the car had run over a Chinese child. He tested all the brakes and the steering gear and found them in very good condition. It had been raining rather heavily most of the day. The roadway is tarred Macadam at that spot and as there is always a certain amount of oil on the surface, a skid was possible—but not probable at 10 miles an hour to the extent of bringing a car right round. The car was probably going 20 miles an hour and the driver may have swerved the car just before the skid took place. Cars were allowed to go at 20 miles an hour at that spot.

The Coroner returned a verdict of accidental death.

TIED OF LIFE.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS BY YOUNG GIRLS.

Four young Chinese servant girls who were frustrated in their attempt to commit suicide at Yaumati on Thursday, have alleged persistent cruelty on the part of their respective mistresses.

The girls, in fulfilment of a pact which they made, threw themselves into the harbour at the same moment, but they were rescued by a number of boat people in the vicinity. They were removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital, and later lodged in the police station.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs is conducting investigations concerning the allegations of the girls.

MIRS BAY CALAMITY.

HONGKONG JUNK FOUNDERS IN STORM.

A report was made to the Police early this week by the coxswain of the steam-launch *Yee Sang* that he left Shaikwan for Ho Chung on Saturday, towing three junks heavily loaded with kerosene. In Mirs Bay a terrific storm arose, and he was forced to cut the junk adrift.

The following day, after taking shelter for the night, the launch proceeded to Sauzemoon, where two of the junks were seen, but the third junk was missing. Yesterday it was definitely ascertained that the junk had been lost. Two *fokis*, who with the master and two other men occupied the boat, arrived in the Colony, and made a further report to the Water Police. They stated that after the junks were cut adrift their boat sailed fairly well for a time, but owing to the heavy seas, it became water-logged and eventually capsized and sank. They managed to get into a small boat, and for hours drifted aimlessly, but they eventually managed to reach land. After the junk sank they saw nothing further of their master or the other two men. Nothing has been heard of them since. It is probable that they were drowned.

CANTON RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

TAX ON IMPORTS.

Mr. Sun Fo, Commissioner of Reconstruction recently submitted to the Canton Government a proposal to organize a Committee for Improving Canton River Harbour which the Government has now approved. The proposal is embodied in the following dispatch:—

"The Pearl River on which stands Canton has become shallower and shallower, so much so that it needs immediate dredging. Formerly the previous Board of Conservancy drew up plans for improving the navigation route to Canton, and steps were taken to proceed with the project; but afterwards on account of the fact that the Provincial Treasury and the National Treasury were not in a position to do so, no funds could be appropriated to carry out the work."

"Later on, Engineer Oliveira of the Board of Conservancy drafted a scheme for raising funds by levying a surtax on foreign imports through the maritime customs, in order to meet the expenses of the project."

"After receipt of the plans and the procedure of raising funds drafted by Mr. Oliveira, which were submitted by the Board of Conservancy, the Department of Reconstruction in December last year transmitted same to the Provincial Government for decision."

"Now many months have elapsed, but still no decisions have as yet been made. In view of this, I, for the purpose of hastening the realization of the project, propose that steps for the improvement of the harbour should be quickly carried out. All preparatory measures should be carried out in accordance with the procedure for raising funds by levying a surtax on customs imports. With regard to the plans concerning engineering work, the plans for improving the navigation route to Canton drawn up by the chief engineer of the Board of Conservancy in the year 1917 can be adopted. If it is found that some of the plans are not suitable, amendments will be made. We must allow for steamers having a draught of twenty feet being able to come up the river at all times. All engineering work will be carried out by the Board of Conservancy under the direction of the Committee for Improving Canton Harbour."

"The Committee I propose to request the Government to organize should consist of the Commissioner of the Reconstruction Department, the Mayor of Canton, Superintendent of Customs, Director of the Board of Conservancy, Commissioner of Customs, Chief Engineer of the Board of Conservancy and a representative of the Chambers of Commerce as members of the Committee. The Commissioner of the Reconstruction Department shall be the chairman."

"In this way plans for the project can be conjointly devised in order to realize the scheme of harbour improvement."

APRIL 23RD.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS SOCIETY.

(Contributed.)

Englishmen do not like any outward show of sentiment, though inwardly, and in their own queer way, they are the most sentimental nation on earth.

St. George's Day—England's Day—is a day upon which, every Englishman should devote a few brief moments to thought of his heritage from the past, which it is his sacred duty to hand on, with added lustre, to the future generations. And he should do more. He should actively associated himself with the local Branch of the St. George's Society and as a practical step towards that end should at once communicate with Mr. E. E. Gensmith, the present Secretary.

Let it be urged that during the week which elapses before St. George's Day, every Englishman shall make it a point of honour to see that his name is put on to the Roll of the Society of St. George, so that on April 23rd, he can take his place at the Celebration that evening at the Theatre Royal as a full fledged member of the Society.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. BERNARD TO REPRESENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A general meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, to nominate a member of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Only one name was submitted to the meeting, that of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Managing Director in Hongkong of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), and he was unanimously nominated to serve on the Council.

The following members were present:—Messrs. A. V. Apear & Co., Ltd. (Mr. D. H. Cooper); Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd. (Mr. W. H. Bell); Banker & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. C. Mow Fung); Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. A. Plummer); The British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. (Mr. F. A. Perry); Butterfield & Swire, (Mr. G. M. Young); Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. (Mr. F. C. Hall); Mr. Chau Yue Teng; The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. C. Horrell); The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. R. K. Hepburn); Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall); Fung Tang, (Mr. Wong Tak Kwong); Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. (The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang); T. E. Griffith, Ltd. (Mr. A. E. Eagle); Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. L. Lewis); Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. (Mr. John Arnold); Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. R. Marsh); Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. C. Hall); Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (Mr. A. H. Barlow); Hongkong Tramways, Ltd. (Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy); J. D. Hutchison & Co., (Mr. P. S. Cassidy); Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Mr. R. Sutherland); Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard); Johnson, Stokes & Master, (Mr. D. J. Lewis); Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. S. Dixon); W. R. Loxley & Co. (Mr. W. L. Pender); Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. A. E. Martin); Robertson, Wilson & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. W. Sewell); Alex. Ross & Co. (China), Ltd. (Mr. A. S. D. Coulson); E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. S. Gubbay); Stewart Bros. (Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin); Mr. M. P. Talati; The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. (Mr. Paul Lauder); A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (Mr. Henry Humphreys); Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. J. Owen Hughes).

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman) presided and the members of the Committee present were the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. A. H. Barlow, Paul Lauder, W. H. Bell, G. M. Young, J. Owen Hughes, J. A. Plummer, and T. G. Weall, with the Secretary (Mr. M. P. Key).

Mr. Bernard having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, You are all aware that the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, has recently left the Colony for six months for reasons of health, and, as customary, the Government have asked the Chamber to nominate someone to take his place on the Council while he is away.

According to the Chamber's rules governing the nomination, notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposers and seconders have to be lodged with the Secretary 48 hours before the meeting. The only name that has been sent in is that of myself, to be proposed by Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and to be seconded by Hon. Mr. A. H. Barlow. There being only one candidate, voting will be by a show of hands.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang said: I beg to propose the nomination of Mr. Bernard as this Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. Holyoak. Mr. Bernard requires no introduction from me: he is well known to you all as a man well-fitted to represent the commercial community on the Legislative Council of this Colony.

Mr. Barlow: I beg to second Mr. Lang's proposal.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I thank you, Gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in nominating me to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. Holyoak. We all much regret the necessity for Mr. Holyoak's being away and trust that he will return next Autumn fully restored to health. In the meantime I will do my best to serve the Chamber on the Council. (Applause.) The proceedings then terminated.

MR. SUN FO.

GONE TO THE NORTH ON IMPORTANT MISSION.

Mr. Sun Fo (Commissioner for Reconstruction in the Canton Government) who arrived in Hongkong on Thursday afternoon from Canton, left yesterday afternoon on the S.M.S. *Empress of Australia* for Shanghai.

Mr. Sun Fo, it will be remembered, came from the North to Hongkong a few weeks ago, and he has now gone North, it is said, in connection with the new political developments there.

Mr. Maurice Cohen (aide to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen) accompanied Mr. Sun Fo.

Mr. Fu Ping Kwan is also a visitor here, but it is understood that he merely came down to bid farewell to Mr. Sun Fo. Mr. Fu is a brother of Fu Ping Sheng, the Canton Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs.

RABID DOG IN KOWLOON.

EUROPEANS HAVE UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

SERGT. SMITH TO RESCUE.

The residents at 57, Granville Road, and at No. 3, Lyemun Villas, had an unpleasant experience while at tiffin yesterday, when a rabid dog obtained entrance to these houses and bit two dogs at each residence. Fortunately none of the Europeans nor servants was bitten.

Major Hogg, R.A.V.C., and Mrs. Hogg and Captain Morris, I.A.S.C., live at No. 57, Granville Road.

Shortly after one o'clock, while Major and Mrs. Hogg and Captain Morris were seated at tiffin, a black chow dog, without a muzzle, suddenly appeared in the dining room and set upon the dogs (8) in the house. The residents and their servants at once took steps to drive out the intruder, but did not succeed before it had bitten a bull terrier, belonging to Captain Morris and a cocker spaniel, owned by Major Hogg.

Fully satisfied that the dog was rabid, Major Hogg gave chase, telling his wife to telephone to the Water Police without delay.

Major Hogg lost sight of the chow opposite the R.A. Officers' Mess in Chatham Road and, thinking it turned down the next street, cut across the compound opposite Lyemun Villas in the hope of picking up the trail.

The unwelcome visitor, however, had turned into No. 3, Lyemun Villas, where Mr. J. S. Willes and his son were seated at tiffin.

A repetition of what had occurred at Granville Road took place.

Fortunately, Mr. Willes had left his stick hanging on the sideboard close to his chair.

Seizing this he chased the chow out of the back-door into the kitchen quarters, followed by both of his dogs which were hampered by muzzles and were bitten.

The four servants, though warned to keep clear, joined in the chase and defended themselves with their feet, all having marvellous escapes from the snapping chow.

Finding his escape cut off as the door in the kitchen quarters was closed, the chow suddenly turned back and charged through a narrow passage between the legs of the servants, and reached the tennis court. Here he was overtaken—his hind-quarters were evidently semi-paralysed—add a heavy blow with the stick was dealt to him. He managed to gain the road again just as Crown-Sergeant Smith passing in his car.

Mr. Willes called out that the dog was mad. The Sergeant at once turned his car round and followed the chow. Some fifty yards past the R.A. Mess (going towards Kowloon City), the dog turned back and Sergeant Smith, with a shot from his revolver killed him as he tried to pass the car.

Major Hogg then appeared on the scene and, after relating what had previously occurred, kindly volunteered to inoculate the dogs at Lyemun Villas. The offer was accepted and the four victims, after inoculation, were later sent to Kennedy Town for observation.

The Water Police answered the telephone call from Granville Road with great promptitude and Sergt. J. Jessop arrived in Chatham Road a few minutes after the dog had been shot.

The chow dog, though without a muzzle, was wearing a collar with a license for 1926, so that the Police should have no difficulty in tracing the owner.

The dead dog was also sent to Kennedy Town to enable the Colonial Surgeon to make an examination.

Crown-Sergeant Smith remarked after he had shot the dog: "I should probably get a rap over the knuckles for having shot the dog in the head. Our instructions are to aim at dogs behind the shoulder."

It is to be hoped that no reprisand will be given. Under the circumstances, some 15 persons had lucky escapes and had Sergeant Smith held his fire, it is quite probable that some unfortunate passer-by on Chatham Road would have been bitten.

DOG BITES.

FOUR CASES ON THURSDAY.

In spite of the muzzling order, which should have been drastically carried out since the order was issued, cases of dog bites are occurring daily, and the danger of rabies is seemingly as existent as ever. Several unmuzzled dogs are seen daily in the streets, and it is apparent that their owners are flagrantly flouting the order.

Four cases were reported on Thursday.

The little son of Sub Inspector Bloor, was bitten by a dog owned by Mrs. Edmondson, of Wong Nei Chong Road. He was treated at the Government Civil Hospital. The dog was taken to Kennedy Town.

A black chow dog attacked a Chinese girl in Lai-chikok Road. This dog had only recently been released from Kennedy Town, and is considered to be particularly ferocious. The girl was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A house coolie, employed at 56, Robinson Road, and a Chinese woman were the other victims. The dogs are under observation.

THE CANTON BOYCOTT.

THE WORKERS' ATTITUDE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang is anxious now to settle the boycott against Hongkong, but labour opposition is interfering with negotiations, as the workers still insist on their original terms.

The Kuomintang appears to realize that, upon the success of Marshall Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, war lords of Central and North China, in their coming overthrow of the Peking Government, they will issue from Peking mandates settling the Canton situation. Of course, these paper mandates will not affect the internal conditions much.

"STRIKERS" FROM HONGKONG.

WORK FOR THEM AT WHAMPOA.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

As a recent meeting of the Political Commission of the Kuomintang, it was decided to communicate with the Whampoa Port Development Association in Canton suggesting that in the event of labour being needed for the project, strikers who have returned from Hongkong to Canton since the boycott began should be given preference in the assignment of work.

Those with inside knowledge of the boycott intrigue are aware that very few of those who left Hongkong last June and have not found work as pickets for the Strike Committee or as paid agitators for other labour unions in Canton, are now idle in Canton. Most of those who are still taking meals in the strike quarters have employment of some sort. But before Chinese New Year, last February, some 3,000 Hongkong Chinese workers went back to Canton and registered as "strikers," although they were really discharged employees and *fokis* from shops and offices which had decided to reduce their staffs.

LABOUR TYRANNY AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The labour tyranny in Canton during the last few days has come to the point where the men not only blockade the premises of their former employers, so as to stop all their business, but also occupy the buildings and take over the goods of firms which are unwilling to comply with the labour union demands and try to carry on their business with non-union labour.

On April 15th, two large firms at Yang Hong Street, the piece-goods district of Canton, were forcibly taken over by pickets of the Piece-goods Fokis Union. The Union and the Piece-goods Trade Guild have been disputing over wages and service conditions and commissions since February 17th. The Kuomintang has not been able to afford the proprietors protection, it says, because the Labour Commissioner was unable to induce the employers to comply with the terms demanded by their employees.

NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton labour unions are preparing to entertain the Third National Conference of Labour to be held in Canton on May 1st, and according to reports from different parts of China, many cities will send delegates. A large proportion of the delegations, however, will consist of representatives of the several hundred labour unions under the auspices of the Kuomintang in Canton, Swatow, Wuchow and other parts of South China. The Central Labour Union and the Mechanics Union of Canton, two large organizations never at any time too loyal to the Kuomintang, were especially invited to furnish some members to serve on the Conference Committee which met for the first time on April 16th to start preparing to welcome the outport delegates who are expected to arrive at Canton any time between now and May 1st.

This year the Peasants' League from some 37 districts in Kwangtung have been invited to participate in the Conference. The coming Third National Conference of Chinese Labour will have nearly 2,000 workers in attendance if all who are expected are able to attend.

"A CONDEMNED FLAT."

MRS. HIND SUES MRS. OGILVIE.

An interesting case will be heard at the Summary Court on May 6th when two European ladies will be respectively plaintiff and defendant in an action for damages. They are Mrs. W. B. Hind of 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, and Mrs. Ogilvie of 1, Victoria View.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mrs. Hind was asked by Mr. Justice Wood to explain how she made out the \$400 which she claimed from Mrs. Ogilvie.

Mrs. Hind said that she claimed the damages in respect of damage done by water to her property in a flat which she had rented from Mrs. Ogilvie. The flat had been condemned by the Public Works Department authorities. The damaged property was enumerated. It consisted of a carpet, household linen, dresses in wardrobe, hats and sundries and books. Mr. L. D. Turner represented Mrs. Ogilvie.

An inspection of these articles is to be made before the case comes up for hearing on May 6th.

THE CHINESE THOR.

COMMONLY WORSHIPPED THROUGHOUT CHINA.

PART OF PAGAN RITUAL.

An agglomeration of flags, banners, turbans, joss-sticks and chops littered the solicitors' table at the Central Magistracy, yesterday, when nine Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindsell with being members of a triad society. Added to the paraphernalia which is necessary for the performance of the ritual of such societies was a huge mirror, and a scroll depicting the ferocious God of War of the Chinese.

Mr. Gordon Leask defended eight of the defendants.

A great deal of reference was made in the course of the hearing to a book written by W. Stanton on the Triad Societies in China.

A Chinese clerk in the C.D.I. Office, gave evidence concerning the characters on the various exhibits. He stated that "correlative" references were found in Stanton's book. There were ten flags, two banners, a number of turbans, the scroll with the Chinese Thor, the mirror, joss-candles, chops and badges. He also produced a Chinese ledger in which the names of the defendants appeared. One of the badges was not referred to by Stanton.

UNIVERSAL WORSHIP.

Mr. Leask: That war-god scroll is found in many tea-shops throughout China?—Yes.

The worship of the war-god is common in China?—Yes.

And it is done quite openly?—That is so.

In connection with the worship, are those flags used?—Not by ordinary people.

These men are natives of Waichow. Do not the Waichow people worship this god in preference to others?—I don't know.

Evidence of arresting the defendants and the discovery of the paraphernalia at 39, Peel Street, was given by two Chinese detectives and Sergeant Carey.

Replying to Mr. Leask, Sergeant Carey agreed that he had seen the scroll of the god of war displayed in many public places. He also agreed that it was quite possible that the premises where the men were arrested could be used as a club.

His Worship pointed out that there was no real evidence that the defendants were members of a triad society, and they should have been charged with being members of a society using triad ritual. He thereupon amended the charge.

A RESERVOLUNT SOCIETY.

Mr. Leask said that before the strike all the defendants, without exception, were ricksha men, but during the strike some of them had found employment in the Sanitary Department. Being natives of Waichow, they feared that there would be trouble because they were working, and so they banded themselves. They took this club for rent, and paid \$1 subscription fee, and one of the objects of the club was to occasionally help towards the maintenance of any Waichow man who was sick. He considered that the Ordinance had been very drastically drawn with regard to triad societies, but his defence was going to be that in this instance this society was not unlawful.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
Telephone C. 4578.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

Have Received A New Stock of

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Including a fine light-weight Cellular in a soft non-irritable fabric at an inexpensive price.

Vests ... \$2.00 Drawers \$2.00
"B.V.D." Vests \$1.75 Drawers \$1.75
"B.V.D." Union Suits \$3.50
India Gauze (Vests or Drawers) ... \$2.00
"Aertex" Vests or Drawers ... \$3.75
Meridian Vests or Drawers ... \$4.75

Generous reductions given on orders for One or Half dozen.

SHIRTS

FOR

DAY, EVENING or SPORTS WEAR

FROM \$4.75

Call and let us show them to you or a selection will be gladly sent on approval.

WHEN BUYING YOUR RAINCOATS & OVERSHOES

PLEASE REMEMBER

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

HAS THE BEST SELECTION.

RECORDS FOR CHILDREN.

"THE INKWELL FAIRY."

3802 Part 1.—BOBBIE AND JOAN AND THE FAIRY
" 2.—THE MAGIC PEN
3803 Part 3.—JOURNEY TO JUNGLE TOWN
" 4.—JUNGLE TOWN JAZZ BAND
3804 Part 5.—THE FAIRY TOYMAN
" 6.—IN TOYLAND

ANDERSON'S.

WE ARE NOW MAKING

CONCRETE PIPES

(REINFORCED or PLAIN)

BY CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS

in various diameters from 3 inches to 24 inches (or larger for special purposes).

The standard length is 39 inches but the smaller diameters are also made in 72 inch lengths.

CONSIDER THEIR ADVANTAGES

(extremely strong, light, impervious, highly resistant to pressure, fewer joints).

COMPARED WITH THEIR LOW PRICE!

Call and inspect samples and obtain full particulars.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Head Office Telephone: Central 481 (two lines).

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held at the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 55, Connaught Road Central, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 17th, at 2 p.m. SHARP, to receive Mr. P. R. WARD, Report and to Sign a Petition to the Government to Cancel the Clauses preventing the Selling and Renting of the House.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SUBSCRIBERS OF THE KOWLOON TONG BUILDING SCHEME.
WONG CHAK NAM,
Hon. Secretary
Pro. Tem.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

COMMENCING 16th APRIL and during My Absence on Leave Mr. E. A. RODGERS will Act as SECRETARY of this Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1926. [3448]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEW BOYS (BOYFRIENDS AND DAY BOYS) can be admitted on MONDAY, MAY 3rd, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M. On School Days MOTOR BUSES RUN in the Mornings and the Afternoons to Ho Mun Tin to the ENTRANCE OF THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

There is Accommodation for BICYCLES. Tiffin can be obtained at School. Accommodation is also provided for Boys who bring their own beds.

There are now 320 Boys in the School. THE SCHOOL ADDRESS is The Diocesan Boys' School, P. O. Box 33, Hongkong. Please do not insert Kowloon, etc.

The School TELEPHONE NUMBER is K777, generally speaking Boys are not allowed to use the Telephone but Messages can be received for them.

A SCHOOL PROSPECTUS and further Information can be obtained from the BURSAR.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. Oxon, Headmaster. [3447]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES AND ENTRY FORMS for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 1st MAY 1926 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. ENTRIES WILL CLOSE at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, 17th APRIL, 1926. [3424]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRY FORMS, SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING.

THE Distance for the First Race, the COLONIAL STAKES should read "SIX FURLONGS". By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, April 13th, 1926. [3437]

LOST.—Last THURSDAY in Hongkong a Lady's GOLD WRIST WATCH with Black Silk Ribbon and Monogram "H.K." on Back. Please Return to RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK or Telephone CENTRAL No. 4720. Reward if Required. [3440]

TO LET.—A SPACIOUS SHOP, 2 1/2 Hous. Street. Immediate Possession. Apply—GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd. (Next Door). [3438]

TO LET.—Furnished HOUSE at the Peak from May 1st. Moderate Rent for Long Lease. Apply Box No. 3443, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3443]

TO LET.—FLATS with all Modern Conveniences at MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply—XAVIER BROS., Ltd. 5, Duddell Street. [3423]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM, ELMWOOD, ERMINGHAM STREET, BATH, 2040 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3356]

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CARNARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. Apply to—RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. [3280]

OFFICE TO LET.

In ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. 2033

FOR RENT Six Roomed HOUSE, Middle Level. HOUSE Wanted Peak with Tennis Court Long Lease. We have Houses and Land for Disposal. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. 4630. [100]

INTIMATIONS

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$130 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on MOUNT DAVID ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the GENERAL MANAGERS, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

THE SIMPLEX PLASTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at their Registered Office, 2nd Floor, Poyella Building, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd APRIL, 1926, inclusive.

THE HONGKONG EXCAVATION, PILE DRIVING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., General Managers. [3446]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. SUWAN, TOMES & Co., St. George's Building, Charter Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925, and of electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th APRIL, 1926, to 26th APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the General Managers, R. FARRANT, Manager and Secretary. Hongkong, 14th April, 1926. [3439]

SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., will be held in the Office of Messrs. PALMER & TURNER, on TUESDAY, the 27th APRIL, 1926, at 5.15 P.M., to adopt the Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1925, and to elect Officers, etc.

By Order, P. M. HODGSON, Secretary. 12th April, 1926. [3425]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Undersigned, going Home on leave, begs to inform that Mr. LIMAG has been Appointed LOCAL AGENT of the COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES with effect from the 13th INSTANT.

C. R. MOLLIS, Acting Agent. [3431]

WANTED.—EUROPEAN LADIES MAID to accompany a Lady to London via Canada, leaving about End of May.—Apply Post Office Box 286. [3444]

THE BRITISH MALAYA TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE).

THE Company is prepared to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR or TRUSTEE and as ATTORNEY or AGENT for Persons having Interests in MALAYA or desiring to acquire Interests there.

Booklets and any further Information may be obtained on Application to the SECRETARIES at CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS SINGAPORE. [123]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

MARRIED Couple having acquired a Com. House on Peak for Summer would welcome BACHELORS as Paying Guest.—Apply Box No. 189, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [188]

INTIMATION

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEAS.

From the great blue deep came forth the Empire, boundless and free. Across the wide waters of all the seas unceasingly pass men and ships, binding more tightly the common bonds of a noble heritage. Not least amongst these lies

DEWAR'S

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL" AND "VICTORIA VAT" FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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BIRTH.

O'REILLY.—At Antung, on March 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. O'REILLY, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOUSLEY.—At Shanghai, on April 10th, HARRY MOUSLEY, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England, to Helen Thompson AROENT, of West Berghott near Colchester, Essex, England.

DEATH.

MAXWELL.—At Chungking, Lieutenant-Commander R. S. MAXWELL.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 17TH, 1926.

THE COAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The people of Great Britain must be anxiously following from day to day the news regarding the "continuous series of conferences" whereby it is hoped to find some satisfactory solution of the differences between miners and mine owners on the subject of pay. The miners consider that a deadlock has been reached, and the Prime Minister is once again personally seeking to overcome the deadlock. Mr. Baldwin has been greatly blamed for committing the country a year ago to the payment of a heavy subsidy to the industry; but it was clearly understood that the subsidy was a temporary measure and we scarcely expect to learn in the course of the next fortnight that the Government will swallow its words and continue the subsidy.

The Report of the Commission which has been inquiring for some months past into the conditions of the coal industry contains no prospect of any immediate improvement. They reported against the continuation of the subsidy, which they hold to be wrong in principle, and they do not advocate it as a temporary measure, even in the cases of collieries on the "margin of profitability." Nor do

they approve the owners' suggestion for an increase in working hours, and on the question of wages they see "no escape" from the giving up of the 1924 minimum. The miners, however, regard this as "degrading the standard of living" and that is the point concerned in the present conflict. How it is to be solved we cannot divine, unless the miners decide to yield. The Coal Commission ascertained that in the last quarter of 1925, if the subsidy be excluded, 73 per cent. of the coal was mined at a loss. That is the hard economic fact that has to be faced.

The Commission suggest measures for the reorganisation of the industry, but, as they themselves point out, to bring any of these measures into effect must need a period of months; "to bring them all into full operation must need years." But they are satisfied that there is a way to prosperity. "It is idle," the Report says, "to attribute the change of fortunes in the industry either on the one hand to political unrest or restriction of output among the miners, or on the other hand to inefficiency in the day-by-day management of the mines." At the same time we cannot agree with the view presented to us by the mine-owners that little can be done to improve the organisation of the industry, and that the only practicable course is to lengthen hours and to lower wages. In our view large changes are necessary in other directions, and large progress is possible. We agree that immediate measures are indispensable to deal with the immediate position, but the effort ought not to stop there. The Commission failing to get from the Miners' Federation any suggestion as to the means of meeting the situation formulated its own proposals. Their main proposal is contained in the following paragraph: "If the present hours are to be retained, we think a revision of the 'minimum percentage addition to standard rates of wages' fixed in 1924 at a time of temporary prosperity, is indispensable. A disaster is impending over the industry, and the immediate reduction of working costs that can be effected in this way, and in this way alone, is essential to save it. The minimum percentage is not a 'minimum wage' in the usual sense of that term. The wages of the lowest paid men will be safeguarded by a continuance of the system of subsistence allowances. The reductions that we contemplate will still leave the mine-owners without adequate profits in any of the 'wage-agreement' districts, and without any profits in most districts. If trade improves and prices rise, a profit will be earned. If prices do not rise, an adequate profit must be sought in the improved methods which should in any case be adopted." Should the miners freely prefer some extension of hours with a less reduction of wages the Commission express the opinion that Parliament would no doubt be prepared to authorise it, but they trust, however, that this will not occur.

By a revision of the minimum percentage, the Commission say, coal mining would be saved from an immediate collapse, "but it seems inevitable that a number of collieries would still have to be closed." This, they say, may give rise to the necessity for a transfer of labour on a considerable scale and they recommend that the Government should be prepared in advance with such plans to assist it as are practicable, and should provide funds for the purpose. If the findings and recommendations of this Commission are not accepted and followed, we do not see how the problem is to be solved. The Commission is firmly convinced that "if the present difficulties be wisely handled, if the grievances of the one side and of the other be remedied, and a better spirit prevail in consequence between them, the mining industry, with the aid of science, will certainly recover, and even surpass, its former prosperity. It will again become a source of great economic strength to the nation." We can only hope in that case that the present difficulties will be wisely handled.

Home mail via Suez (letters and papers, London, March 18th, and parcels March 11th) is due this morning by the P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar*.

Flight-Lieut. L. Wanless O'Gowan, R.A.F., has assumed the duties of Air Staff Officer on the local Command, states the *Command Orders*.

The last dance of the season, under the auspices of the Kowloon Cricket Club, was held at the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden last night. There was a large attendance, and the function was a distinct success.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a confiscation order was issued in respect of 51 rounds of ammunition, discovered by the Police in the aforesaid quarter of the s.s. *President Pierce* on Thursday morning.

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Commissioner of Customs, at present on leave, has been appointed to succeed Mr. William MacDonald as the Commissioner of Customs for Kincshew Territory and is expected to take up his duties this week.

Leave on private affairs has been granted to Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Stephens, C.M.G., R.A.O.C., from April 15th to May 27th; Lieut. A. J. L. Whyte, R.E., from April 23rd to October 22nd; and Lieut. C. D. Upson, 3/2nd Punjab Regt., from April 18th to May 31st.

Mr. H. A. Rodgers has been appointed to act as Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., during the absence from the Colony of Mr. L. S. Greenhill. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Greenhill left yesterday for the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* for Toronto.

Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, connected with Messrs. Hellyer & Co., an old established tea firm in Japan, died suddenly at his office at Shidzuoka on the 9th inst. from heart trouble. Mr. Lightfoot had resided in Japan for more than thirty years and was one of the best liked men in Kobe and Yokohama.

Four men who formed part of the crew of a trading junk which left Hongkong for a Chinese destination on the 13th inst. have returned to Hongkong and told the police that on arrival at Lung Ku Tan the man in charge of the junk put them ashore, and sailed off without them. The junk had a cargo of sand.

There is no truth whatever in the vernacular report that a train on the Kowloon-Canton Railway ran off the rails, on the British Section, on April 12th. The report of this supposed incident stated that a train, with over 500 passengers, was proceeding from Kowloon to Sheung Shui and left the track about three miles from Lowu.

Mr. F. H. Pentycross, formerly Chief Accountant in Hongkong of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is passing through the Colony on the P. & O. *Kashgar*, being booked to Shanghai. Mr. Pentycross is proceeding to Hankow to take charge of the Bank at that port. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Cobb are also passengers on the *Kashgar*, booked to Shanghai.

There were to have been two property sales yesterday afternoon, one at the China Auction Rooms and the other at the Auctioneering and Broking Co.'s sales rooms. At the China Auction Rooms, the sale of leasehold properties at Nos. 156 and 158, Des Vaux Road, Central, were cancelled, while at the other sales rooms the sale postponed from last week of No. 137, Queen's Road, Central, was again postponed, the next date of auction being fixed for April 27th.

The following officiating appointments have been made in the 5/2nd Punjab Regt., states *Command Orders*:—Capt. M. G. O'Leary, M.B.E., Coy. Officer, to be Officiating Coy. Commander, vice Capt. H. J. Hawthorn, relieved April 1st; Capt. M. Middleton, Coy. Commander, to be Officiating 2nd in Command, vice Major C. T. M. Smith, granted one year's leave to the United Kingdom; and Capt. H. J. Hawthorn, Coy. Officer, to be Officiating Coy. Commander, vice Capt. M. Middleton, appointed officiating 2nd in Command.

Mr. W. M. Danner (General Secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, Inc.) and Mr. J. L. McPherson (General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) were the guests of honour at a luncheon given at Kah Ping Restaurant during this week by a number of young Chinese professional and business gentlemen interested in cultural and social matters. Dr. Arthur Woo presided and Mr. Danner spoke on the work of the Mission to Lepers, urging that a local auxiliary should be established in Hongkong. Consequently it has been decided to invite Dr. Wu, Secretary of the Shanghai Auxiliary to visit Hongkong and address a meeting here on the subject.

SPORTING WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

[BY A WOULD-BE ONE.]

The biggest insult a woman can be paid to-day is to have it said she is not "up to date," but she seems sometimes to forget that it is not merely by following the latest fashion-plates that she can be "la dernière criée."

The real modern young woman is so essentially a sports girl that it is surprising how few there are in this Colony. There are a certain number of enthusiasts at tennis and golf, but one cannot affirm that the average Hongkong girl is very proficient at either.

As for hockey and cricket, a few adventurers have organised an odd match or two at extended intervals, but no Club has been founded giving opportunities for continual play. Lacrosse has also been vaguely mooted, but the question, like many out here, has not got further than being discussed. The real obstacle in the way of indulging in any of these games appears to be the lack of combination between the women.

There are plenty of "young things" who are individually keen on one or more of these games, but none of them has enough initiative to collect a team together. It would be a good thing if someone had the courage to do it. A healthy means of exercise, (far better for the figure than "banting") would be provided and a more comradeship spirit amongst the girls and women would be encouraged. More friendships are made on the playing fields than anywhere else in the world.

Every small town at home has its Women's Sports Club, and why should we be behind the times in this, and nothing else? Even if some spend most of the day in the office it would surely be possible to arrange matches at convenient times.

Meanwhile let us give ourselves credit for anything we may have already done in the sports' line. It must be remembered that many Hongkong girls swim as well as, and sometimes better than, the average man, and that there are a good number of competitors in the Annual Ladies' Harbour Race, which is often done in "good time." Women, too, sail as regularly as men, and this year gained a well-deserved victory over them.

Since the inauguration of the Fanling Hunt and Steeplechase Meetings there has been a Lady Whip and a Lady Winner, not to mention one or two keen lady-riders to hounds.

This, of course, only serves to show that women can do as well in the sporting field out here as they can at home if they only care to try. The trouble is that they so often let the inertia of the climate overcome them.

LOCAL WILLS.

LATE MRS. TAGGART'S ESTATE.

The late Mrs. Lillian Marie Taggart of the Hongkong Hotel, who died at sea on March 28th last, left property in the Colony to the value of \$107,500.

Letters of administration have been granted to her husband, Mr. James Harper Taggart.

C. F. DE CARVALHO.

The late Mr. C. F. de Carvalho, an assistant of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, who died at 38, Empress Gate, Kensington, London, on September 20th, 1925, while on leave in England, left property in the Colony to the value of \$176,500. Probate of the will, which is dated April 13th, 1921, has just been granted here to his widow, Mrs. G. H. C. de Carvalho. He had appointed his two nephews, Messrs. L. G. C. Rodrigues and C. A. C. Rodrigues, joint executors with his wife. The former nephew predeceased him. He enjoyed that money which he had in the branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in London should be used to educate his children. He left small legacies to his nephew and his sister, E. M. de Carvalho, and the remainder to be held in trust by his widow for his children.

MR. LOME MURPHY.

The late Mr. Lome Murphy, an engineer on one of the river boats, who died in the Colony last summer, left \$5,100. He was formerly of Rezzelle, Sydney, and he left all to his widow, Mrs. E. E. Murphy of Sydney.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

AIR MAIL.

THE NEW ROUTES TO BE OPENED.

Rosby, April 15th.
The General Post Office announces that on Monday next the following Air-Mail Routes will be re-opened:—London-Hamburg-Copenhagen-Malmö.

FREEDOM OF LONDON.

TO BE CONFERRED ON LORD READING.

Rosby, April 15th.
At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, it was decided to confer the freedom of the City on Lord Reading, in recognition of his distinguished services as Viceroy of India.

NEW HOUSES.

BRITAIN'S REMARKABLE BUILDING RECORD SINCE WAR.

Rosby, April 15th.
Speaking at the opening of the Building Exhibition at Olympia, Sir Kingsley Wood, Under-Secretary for Health, said that according to the latest figures the total number of new houses provided in this country since the war up to March 1st, was 692,724. This was a really remarkable record, exceeded by no country in the world. No fewer than 374,418 had been built by private enterprise. Last year the largest number of houses ever built in one year in this country were constructed. They numbered 139,036, of which 126,936 were built by private enterprise. They looked forward to an even better record next year.

WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

HOW WASHINGTON CONVENTION HAS HIT VICKERS.

Rosby, April 15th.
The small amount of warship construction in this country has had a serious effect upon such firms as Vickers.
Presiding at the annual meeting of the Company Mr. Douglas Vickers said it appeared that their armour plating plant in Sheffield would be almost closed down for the year. The small cruisers allowed by the Washington Convention carried very little armour plate, and as far as could be seen the total requirement of the country would not keep one plant even half employed. There were five such plants in the country.

GAS MANTLES.

AGREEMENT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

Rosby, April 15th.
The Board of Trade states that it is informed that an agreement has been made between the Gas Mantle Trade Association, representing most of the British manufacturers, and the German (Gas Mantle) Convention and certain associated manufacturers, in other countries.

Under the terms of the agreement, German manufacturers and associated concerns will not sell mantles in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, while British makers will not sell to the Continent of Europe and the United States of America. There are also arrangements in respect of other markets.

The agreement is for five years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGINEERING CRISIS.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS FAIL TO AGREE.

London, April 15th.
An engineering crisis is threatened, the conference of Engineering Employers and Trade Unions on the national demand for a pound weekly wage increase having failed to reach an agreement.
The Trade Unions are now considering the question of authorising a strike ballot in London and districts.

THE LOW FRANC.

London, April 15th.
The French franc has marked a new low record to-day, closing most weak at 144.

REASONS FOR THE FALL.

Paris, April 16th.
The fresh fall of the franc, despite the apparent improvement in the financial situation, is causing uneasiness, and is attributed to the sales of French francs abroad, especially in Belgium and Italy for the maintenance of their own currencies, and also in Holland for unknown reasons.

False reports in regard to the demonstration of the Civil Servants in Paris circulated in Central Europe are also blamed.

MUSSOLINI IN AFRICA.

LEAVES FOR ITALY IN BATTLESHIP "CAVOUR."

Tripoli, April 16th.
Signor Mussolini embarked on the battleship *Cavour* for home, after attending, with the Duke of Apulia, the opening of the Colonial Agricultural Congress, and lunching with the officers of the garrison, reviewing the Eritrean troops and visiting the Jewish quarter.

AMUNDSEN'S AIRSHIP.

Helsingfors, April 15th.
The airship *Norge* landed at Gatchina, 38 miles south of Leningrad, at 7.30 this evening.

ARRIVAL AT LENINGRAD.

Leningrad, April 16th.
The *Norge* landed in darkness assisted by searchlights. Three hundred soldiers of the Red Army towed the dirigible to the hangar.

Representatives of the Soviet Government, and the Academy of Science and foreign consuls, delegates of various bodies, and a crowd of peasants had awaited the arrival since the early morning, while a squadron of Soviet aeroplanes had ceaselessly patrolled the horizon, and the anxiety was increased by failure to establish wireless communication, owing to unfavourable meteorological conditions. Aeronauts explained that the delay was due to losing bearings in fog.

THE SPANISH ARMEN.

Delhi, April 16th.
The Spanish armen have arrived at Agra.

SOVIET DECREE.

RUSSIA AND TERRITORY WHICH MIGHT BE DISCOVERED.

Moscow, April 16th.
The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government have issued a decree declaring they will be the Soviet territory all lands and islands hitherto discovered and discovered in the future in the region situated in the North Arctic Ocean along the north coast of Russia to the North Pole, except those at present recognised by the Soviet as part of the territory of any other country.

"SCANDALOUS BEHAVIOUR."

MR. THOMAS'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

London, April 15th.
There was a recrudescence of uproar in the House of Commons to-night, which culminated in Mr. J. H. Thomas announcing his intention to move a vote of censure on the Deputy Speaker.

The Government applied the closure to a Labourite motion opposing the Government's proposal to transfer a surplus of £1,100,000 from the services of the Insurance Fund to the Treasury, against which the Opposition displayed much feeling. Mr. Thomas heatedly accused the Government of scandalous behaviour. An excited discussion on points of procedure ensued, after which Mr. Thomas solemnly stated that he proposed to take the necessary steps to ask the House to express an opinion on the Speaker's "partial and biased conduct," after which the matter was temporarily dropped.

THE ECONOMY BILL.

London, April 16th.
After a good tempered all-night sitting, in which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Thomas led the opposing sides, the Commons rose at 7.15 this morning, after passing clause nine of the Economy Bill.

Discussion on the Bill was adjourned until Monday.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

DOES NOT CONTAIN SECRET NEUTRALITY CLAUSES.

London, April 16th.
It is understood from a trustworthy source that there is no truth in the report that the impending Russo-German Treaty will contain any secret neutrality clauses. The German Government has been most frank about the negotiations since they were instituted and has given the British Government very definite assurances that the Treaty is primarily economic and not in conflict with the Locarno treaties or the Covenant of the League.

It is believed that the Soviet is considerably disappointed that it is unable to persuade Germany to give the Treaty a political complexion, and Soviet circles are now trying to magnify the importance of the Treaty.

A DANGEROUS ABUSE.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE AND DISTRESS SIGNALS.

London, April 15th.

The International Shipping Conference, has adopted a resolution dealing with matters affecting the safety of life at sea. The resolution noted with pleasure that Britain would shortly call a diplomatic conference to revise the Convention in this connection, and also noted with alarm the increasing practice of sending out distress signals unwarrantably. The resolution called on all Governments to co-operate immediately in checking this dangerous abuse.

A resolution was adopted in favour of an international plan for the avoidance of all double taxation, and stress was also laid on the necessity and difficulties of compiling different returns.

IMMUNITY FOR STATE-OWNED VESSELS.

M. Louis Franck in reporting on the recent Brussels Diplomatic Maritime Conference, at which he presided, referred *inter alia* to the discussion on the immunity of State-owned shipping from claims in respect of collisions and other claims and also freedom from seizure and arrest. Private owners objected and urged a uniform law if States were engaged in commercial shipping. He stated that an agreement was reached at Brussels to which the Japanese delegates did not subscribe pending a communication from their Government. The text of the Treaty was shortly to be issued and he could not divulge the details, but he assured the Conference that nothing therein conflicted with the views of any Admiralty or hindered any country in the event of war.

LOWER FREEBOARD.

The International Shipping Conference has adopted a resolution in favour of a lower freeboard for United States tankers in accordance with American desires.

The report on this matter recommended a 15 per cent. reduction in freeboard. The American delegate, Mr. James Kennedy, said owners recognized that each vessel should be dealt with on its merits.

Sir Kenneth Anderson (Britain) said that the British Government was considering the revision of the existing load line regulations.
Mr. Robert Hands (United States) understood that the House of Representatives would shortly provide for new regulations, which would affect all ships sailing from America.

LEAGUE INVESTIGATION.

GERMANY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMITTEE.

Geneva, April 15th.
The League of Nations Secretariat has received a German Note agreeing to participate in the Committee to study the composition of the League Council and the method of its election, reserving freedom of decision as regards entry into the League.

BAGHDAD FLOODS.

BREACH IN BANK OF TIGRIS NOW REPAIRED.

Baghdad, April 15th.
The capital is no longer endangered, as the breach in the bank of the Tigris has been repaired by a thousand men dropping thousands of sand bags into the river from barges.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

London, April 15th.
In the third division (north) of the English League, Halifax defeated Wigan by two goals to nil.

BILLIARDS AT HOME.

London, April 15th.
Playing at Thurston's in the Empire Billiards Championship, Earlam (England) 2,000 beat McCluney (North Ireland) 870.

"EASTWOOD FIRED ON."

U.S. OFFICIALS FIND CHARGE FOUNDATIONLESS.

Washington, April 15th.
The Treasury Department have found the charge that the cutter *Seneca* fired on the schooner *Eastwood* without foundation. Officials stated that they had information that for over a year the *Eastwood* hovered off the coast, obviously intending to load liquor in the United States.

VALUABLE BIBLE.

GENEROUS GIFT TO THE YALE UNIVERSITY.

New Haven, April 16th.
Through a gift from Mrs. Harkness, Yale University have acquired the Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which was recently auctioned for \$106,000.

U.S. PRESIDENT INDISPOSED.

Washington, April 15th.
President Coolidge has an attack of mild indigestion and has cancelled to-day's engagements.

TO CAPTURE PEKING.

WU PEI FU AND THE KUOMINCHUN.

ABSOLUTE AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hankow, April 14th.

The conference at Headquarters last evening decided to treat with the Kuominchun under no other conditions than absolute unconditional surrender.

A telegram was subsequently received by Marshal Wu Pei Fu from Marshal Chang Tao Lin stating that General Lu Chung Lin's invitation was an endeavour by the Kuominchun to create bad blood between himself (Chang) and Wu Pei Fu, and further stating that the capture of Peking and the destruction of Bolshevism were absolutely assured.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu replied that he had already on several occasions made it perfectly clear that he had no intention whatever of treating with the Kuominchun neither had he vouchsafed an answer to Lu Chung Lin's telegram.

Orders have been issued to the troops to move on and capture Peking.

KUOMINCHUN EVACUATING PEKING.

PEKING, April 16th.

Kuominchun troops are streaming towards Peking from the direction of Tungchow.

It is understood that a general evacuation is being carried out to-night.

The control of the Capital will be handed over to the police acting in co-operation with a citizens committee, headed by General Wang Shih Chen (who has been the leading spirit in the Peace movement).

CHIEF EXECUTIVE RETURNS TO HIS PALACE.

LATER.

The Kuominchun forces have evacuated the city, and Chinese Allied troops have taken over control.

Tuan Chi Jui, who recently took refuge in the Legation Quarter, has returned to the Presidential Palace and resumed the functions of his office.

Tao Kun, the ex-President who was recently released from confinement by the Kuominchun, has now gone to the Legation Quarter.

"HOME BREW" EXPERT.

SENATOR REED'S DEMONSTRATION TO PROHIBITION ENQUIRY.

Washington, April 15th.

All sorts of stills, corn, sugar and flavouring extracts used in the manufacture of "bootleg hooch" figured in the Prohibition Committee room to-day, where Senator Reed ostentatiously demonstrated plain and fancy whisky making.

In the meantime, prohibition is the main subject of debate in both House of Congress.

Senator Borah startled the Senate by an impassioned plea for the maintenance of the present law unmodified, and Senators broke tradition by applauding Senator Borah's assertion that the whole movement for the modification of the law was engineered by the opponents of reform who, despairing of the repeal of prohibition, were now seeking to nullify and sterilise its terms, while professing to respect it.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

SPECTACULAR ERUPTION IN SANDWICH ISLANDS.

New York, April 15th.

A message from Hilo Sandwich Islands, says that the volcano Marna Loa spectacularly erupted last night, streams of lava descended twelve thousand feet from the crater and flowing towards the forest and villages in the Kau district. The flow illuminated the entire island and was visible by ships at sea.

LAND BOOM.

CANADIAN MAYOR AND TOO MUCH AMERICANISM.

Ottawa, April 15th.

A small land boom has started at Bridgeburg, Ontario, as the result of work beginning on the Buffalo-Fort Erie bridge, but the Mayor has held up operations strongly objecting to the naming of new streets after American Presidents. He says this is impressing Americanization about one mile and a half too far west.

A KIDNAPPED COMPRADORE.

DEMAND FOR \$300,000 RANSOM.

POLICE STORY OF BATTLE IN SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY.

Detailed testimony in connection with the Ewo compradore kidnapping case was heard by Mr. C. E. Whitmore (British Assessor) and Magistrate Zau, at the Mixed Court, last week, when the man, described as natives of Shanghai, and two women were charged with the kidnapping of Sung Nyohsan and a Chinese chauffeur and holding them for ransom, with being members of an organized gang of armed robbers and kidnappers, with the wounding of Yui Ping Ching, son-in-law of the Ewo compradore, the attempted murder of a Chinese police constable at the New World, the murder of a Sikh police trooper, numerous armed robberies and attempted armed robberies, and with being undesirable who were a menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

Supt. Vaughan appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. W. S. Fleming and R. T. Bryan appeared for the defence.

In the course of his outline of the case Supt. Vaughan mentioned that the sixth accused had made a statement admitting that he had shot Sung's son-in-law, that he had attempted to murder the Chinese police constable and that he had murdered the Sikh trooper.

Det-Sgt. James Douglas said that he had received word of the abduction of Mr. Sung, it having been circulated in the usual way. On March 7th, the first accused was arrested in Woosung Road and brought to the station. Witness and a Chinese sub-inspector questioned accused, who admitted knowing something of Sung's abduction. The police, acting on his statements, rounded up five others, and witness was told that the sixth accused, whom he arrested, was one of the principals in the kidnapping. After lengthy interrogation the sixth accused said that he would tell witness all about the affair, which he did, telling him of the place where the abduction had taken place and a house in the Chinese city where Sung and the chauffeur were being detained.

MET WITH A VOLLEY OF FIRE.

Plain Clothes Constable Campbell, on witness's instructions, collected all the steel vests he could and they, together with a big squad, went to the Chinese City and informed the native police of their discoveries and plans. The sixth accused, who was with them, was questioned at length and an escort was supplied.

They then went to a house in an alleyway which was pointed out to them by the sixth accused. Arriving there witness divided the squad into two parties, taking charge of one himself and placing the other under P. C. Campbell. There was only one entrance. Led by the sixth accused, they tried to go upstairs but were met by a volley of fire. This was returned but the squad had to retire owing to the position they were in. Witness then ordered the place to be surrounded. Every time they tried to get in, they were driven back by a hail of bullets and any attempt to get near failed. Witness ordered that fire should be kept up from every available point and, about an hour or so later, the house was silent. They then rushed the place. Witness searched the bottom part of the house but found nothing. Campbell, who was upstairs, found two men, one of whom had died. The other had little life left. Both were in possession of pistols. Witness then searched the back room and found Sung and the chauffeur. He ordered a search of the roof, personally climbing up to arrange his men as he feared that some kidnappers might be up there.

Just about this time, there was a lot of shooting from various places and witness noticed volunteers of all descriptions and Chinese police emptying their rifles at the place. There were more than 100 of them and their firing was very dangerous, both to witness and his men, and he had to shout out to them to desist. A woman then came to witness and told him that one of the robbers was inside her kitchen. They went to get him and another fight took place. The man was well armed and had a considerable amount of ammunition and spare magazines. Firing was exchanged for some 40 minutes but eventually this man was killed by a rifle shot fired by Constable Campbell. His body was riddled with bullets but he kept firing until the very last.

PARTY UNDER CROSS FIRE.

During this period the party was considerably handicapped. The members were between cross fire and witness shouted himself hoarse to stop the Chinese volunteers from firing. About 60 bullets lodged over his own head and the lives of their own men were very much in danger, for they, too, narrowly escaped being hit. With three men shot, the place was carefully searched and several pistols were found, many spare parts, considerable ammunition and numerous empty cartridge cases. Half an hour after the conclusion of the fighting, which had lasted for about three hours, the two women were arrested while hiding on a neighbouring roof.

The seventh accused, continued witness, was one who had taken part in the actual kidnapping and he was charged also with the attempted murder of each member of the raiding squad. He was arrested by the Chinese police and handed over to witness after the municipal police had withdrawn. He had hidden under a bed and was wounded in the hand and the leg. Although witness had seen five pistols and a considerable quantity of live ammunition, only two pistols and 27 rounds of ammunition came into his possession. The three men shot dead in the city were not known to the police. There was an inquest held by the Chinese Magistrate and it was found that they were shot by the raiding party, in self-defence.

Witness produced statements which, he said, had voluntarily been made and

(Continued on next column.)

MISSIONARIES CURSED TO THEIR FACES.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN'S ORDEAL AT KUEILIN.

A missionary at Kueilin (Kwangsi province) writing to the N.C. Daily News says:—

The unrest and agitation in China which has been sweeping through the land with relentless force has in recent months turned against the Christian Church, and missionaries and Chinese Christians alike have been called to suffer, and sometimes even life itself has been threatened. Such an experience recently befell a Chinese Christian in the City of Kueilin. This man a few months ago assisted Messrs. Crobb and Church in their studies of the Chinese language.

INSULTS BY STUDENTS.

On March 12th the students in Kueilin, a large educational centre, met to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. About one thousand students paraded the city carrying banners and streamers on which were written Bolshevick slogans of a revolutionary nature. After parading the city the crowd marched into the Baptist Mission Compound. Here the parading students cried out, "Down with Imperialism—destroy the Christian Church." The Christian girls were called by name, saying that they were the dogs of the foreigners and some were even pelted with stones. The missionaries were cursed to their faces, but remembering "when He was reviled He reviled not again," they patiently bore the insult.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN'S ORDEAL.

The Chinese Christian in question, however, seems to have been less patient, and he was set on by the mob who struck him with their fists and with stones and bricks, the latter cutting an ugly gash from which the blood spurted profusely. The man was then bound with ropes and with blood streaming down his face was led off to the City square where he was tied to a post amid the hoots and jeers of the frenzied throng. Meanwhile, the authorities had been notified of what was happening, and urged to rescue the unfortunate captive, but they were either powerless or afraid to interfere. After hours of insult and suffering gradually the mocking crowd began to disperse, and when the throng had grown smaller soldiers came and rescued the prisoner. The man was taken to the yamen where he was kept all night.

The crowd considered this was interfering with their rights, and soon the rabble again assembled, and going to the yamen demanded the prisoner to be handed back to them. This demand was complied with, and the unfortunate victim with swollen face and hair dishevelled was once more given over to the mob.

TREATED AS A CRIMINAL.

He was again bound, and with his accusation written on paper and fastened to his back he was led through the streets by the howling mob like a criminal being led to execution. As he was hustled along the streets his tormentors called out to the people en route, "Come see the way we treat the Christians, and the way we long we will deal with the others."

When because of fatigue he lagged in his gait he was kicked and pounded and made to walk faster. He was again taken to the city square where he was once more tied to the dreaded post. Strings of fire-crackers were then secured and set off at his feet, while the sparks flew in his haggard face and burned his skin. Some of the more cruel in the crowd wanted to burn him, while others suggested the branding iron.

Finally it was decided to tattoo him on the cheeks with the two words "Foreign slave," and this was done by the use of nails and needles. After the tattooing was completed he was released as a marked man. Where he is now we do not know. The last we heard of him he was fleeing for his life. He had called at one of our Mission stations where one of our missionaries had dressed his swollen forehead. He had succeeded in scraping away the tattooed marks until they were hardly visible, and was hoping to teach some distant friends where he could find shelter and be kept and cared for.

signed by the prisoners after they had been cautioned in the usual way.

COMPRADORE'S TESTIMONY.

Sung Nyoh San, compradore of the Ewo Cotton Mill, told the Court that about 9 a.m. on February 8th he had left his house at 21, Myburgh Road, accompanied by his son and two sons-in-law. They had entered his car when three men armed with pistols approached them and held them up. They forced open the door of witness's car and pulled him to the ground, forcing him into another car, and drove away to West Gate. All the time they pointed a pistol at him. As the car started, he heard a shot but did not know what had happened as he could not see behind him. When the car arrived at its destination, the kidnappers, one on each side, and another behind, forced him to enter a house in silence. They took him upstairs to a back room and he never left that room until his release. He was continually guarded day and night.

Witness said that \$300,000 was the amount asked for his ransom, and he told his captors that he did not have such an amount and could not pay it; but he was told to write a letter for the sum mentioned. Witness was not threatened, but he was well treated. He identified the three dead men as they were his guards and the men who had abducted him.

The next witness, Yui Ping Ching, a son-in-law of the previous witness, told the Court of how he had been shot at the time when Sung was taken prisoner in Myburgh Road. Witness saw the incident and tried to jump out of the car but he was struck by a bullet in the body and he fell to the ground.

The chauffeur also gave evidence, after which the hearing was adjourned.

A PORT AUTHORITY FOR SHANGHAI.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM BY A CHINESE MEMBER OF THE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

The long silence that has prevailed, since the International Commission assembled by the Chinese Government in 1921 to report on the future needs of the port of Shanghai sent in its recommendations, has at last been broken, and in a very promising way. A few days ago the principal Chinese papers published an important memorandum by Mr. S. U. Zau, Chinese member of the Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board, on the necessity of transforming the Board into an adequate Port Authority or Harbour Board. Mr. Zau's memorandum shows a thorough grasp of all the issues involved and what he has written should be as widely known as possible. Mr. Zau begins by briefly reviewing the various documents which brought the Whangpoo Conservancy Board into existence and have governed its work—the protocol of 1901 and the subsequent agreements of 1905, of 1913 and of 1918. In no sense does Mr. Zau wish to underrate the efficiency of the Board within the powers it possesses. As for the work it has carried out, he says, "let the public draw their just conclusions."

"In 1903 vessels of over 10 feet draft could not enter the harbour at low water, but during high water only; and vessels of over 20 feet draft could not enter at high water. In 1924 ships of 24 feet draft could enter at any time while at high tide those drawing 30 feet of water could come up the Huangpu."

Even more remarkable, perhaps, is the manner in which the shipping coming to Shanghai has increased in tonnage between the years mentioned. In the year 1903, 24,032 ships both Chinese and foreign entered the harbour, with a net tonnage of 3,556,504. In 1924, the tonnage had risen to 16,152,709, but the total number of vessels had dropped to 10,242. The average size of vessel in 1906 was 300 tons; in 1924 it had risen to above 1,500.

It is to be regretted, says Mr. Zau, that the Government and people do not take much notice of the above given facts and improvements which have been brought about by conservancy works at a yearly cost of over one million. There are, at present, still many points required to be improved in the Huangpu.

The moral has long been plain to anyone who has studied the question. The work that should be done is far beyond the scope and powers of the existing Conservancy Board. "The present agreement," says Mr. Zau, "is unsuitable for to-day's use as a baby's clothes are unfit for a grown man."

Taking some of the most obvious requirements in detail, Mr. Zau points first to the question of policing. The Customs have their river police, "but it is not fully prepared and in case of an affair of grave nature it would not be in a convenient position to interpose." Collisions, thefts, smuggling, all call for a more efficient police while, for want of them, "garbage is dumped into the river regardless of the conservancy works, which cost several tens of millions of money." Another exceedingly grave matter is the division of authority that exists in respect of issuing title deeds for land on the foreshore, which will urgently be needed another day for wharves and godowns. "Four offices are mentioned by Mr. Zau, all claiming rights in this respect, and friction easily arises between them and the Whangpoo Conservancy in respect of shengko. We doubt if Mr. Zau is quite rightly informed in describing these outside offices as 'all our Government institutions.' We had always heard of them as purely local organizations; but if they are local and not governmental, the difficulty of dealing with them is obviously the greater and there can be no question but that they need to be superseded by one supreme authority. The last point mentioned by Mr. Zau is that of general harbour control. This question is so wide that only a few points can be touched, such as pilotage, moorings, sanitary arrangements and general development. As regards sanitation, readers will not have forgotten that Shanghai is at any moment in danger of being banned in all ports chiefly because there is no single authority throughout the district on matters of hygiene. Mr. Zau does not specifically mention the question of the approaches to the Huangpu and the urgent need of obtaining and controlling a proper deep-water channel through the Yangtze delta but this is a natural part of his conclusion that "there are many things which necessitate the transformation of the present Board and the formation of a Harbour Board."

Mr. Zau's memorandum was first sent to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, which has circulated it to various interested parties. In doing so it recalls the investigations of the 1921 International Commission, out "after a lapse of several years, no decision has been arrived at," and this comment is added: "This Chamber now begs to point out that the constitution of the Harbour Board should be carefully considered and discussed. If it is properly organized, the existing troubles could be eliminated, but if it is not rightly established, there will be still more troubles."

No statement could possibly be truer and it is indeed welcome to find that the leading Chinese of the district are thus giving serious thought to the question. There is a misapprehension on one point. Mr. Zau says that "the agreement, as it reads to-day, has caused local public organizations to rank the Board as not our Government institution." If they do, they have misread the charter. There are foreigners on the Board as well as Chinese, it is true; but it is presided over by the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the chief engineer and his staff are servants of the Chinese Government. It is to be hoped that no misunderstanding nor feelings will arise over this point for, after all, it is the interests of the Chinese people that are at stake. What has happened in the past or what may even be happening now is of no moment compared with the future importance to China of the approaches by the Yangtze, of the Huangpu's development, of the whole standing of the Shanghai area as the first port of Asia. In future articles we hope to enlarge on some of the difficulties which Mr. Zau has enumerated in his timely memorandum.

II. In our first article on this subject, we dealt with Mr. S. U. Zau's important memorandum to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the imperative need of creating a Harbour Board and investing the new authority with powers adequate to all the needs of the river and harbour. One point on which Mr. Zau specially laid stress was the friction which at present arises between the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and local bureaux along the river, over the right of issuing title deeds for land on the river front. To what extent these bureaux derive any power from Peking or are purely local is not quite clear, although the deeds issued are understood to bear the stamp of the Ministry of Finance. The result is the same.

Now, to go back a little into ancient history, it will be remembered that in 1921, as a result of a momentous report, written in 1918, by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Conservancy Board, on the future of the port, several of the world's leading harbour engineers were called to Shanghai to advise as to how the port and harbour should be developed in future. The report prepared by this Committee was the most important document of its kind that has ever been issued in relation to the future welfare of Shanghai. It laid out a simple scheme for financing and arranging future development in a manner which would ensure that Shanghai should remain the leading port of all Asia. It was received with tepid benediction by the Peking Government and we believe has been entirely pigeon-holed for the last two years.

This report included a recommendation that all important old channel and foreshore areas of the Huangpu should be reserved for the future harbour works, war docks, public wharves, etc. Under the Conservancy Agreement in 1912, these lands were put under the jurisdiction of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and that Board has accordingly endeavoured to reserve certain large river areas in public trust for the Central Government until that Government should decide on the harbour policy. At the same time, the Board has been using certain parts of the areas for the disposal of dredged mud, and spending large sums of the Conservancy funds in converting these river and foreshore areas into raised, high-water free land, with river frontage and good bunding.

The practice in this province in regard to such lands has arisen naturally out of the water, as reed land or shoals, as a consequence of the deposition of silt by the vagaries of rivers, is, we believe, simply to allow the farmers to use these areas for the reed harvest, or to reclaim it by dykes for agricultural purposes, without any filling being done; and give to them deeds or tax receipts to that area for a very small sum per row. To apply this system of selling land, created by the whims of nature and of purely agricultural value, to areas created on the banks of a modern harbour by the specific works of a conservancy organization for the purposes of the port, at great public expense, is of course, absurd. The bitter fact, however, remains that some of the local officials have been taking advantage of the right of issuing title deeds for naturally created land, and applied this system to the Conservancy Board's highly artificial reclamations, and have sold off to private parties, the channels and areas in the Huangpu reclaimed by the Board in continuing its consistent policy during the twenty years of its work. This is in defiance of all national interests and in direct contravention of the Conservancy Agreements from 1901 to 1918, which were framed in this respect with an eye to the preservation of national property. It is done with complete disregard of the riparian owners' rights and to the entire disadvantage of the commercial interest of Shanghai and of the public interest generally.

Speculators have been allowed to absorb areas which had been created by the Board's public works at the expenditure of millions, and which must have, at least in the future, immense value and are already now needed for the use of the port, as receptacles for dredged soil.

(Continued on next Column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Matches down for decision to-day.

HONGKONG F.A. CHALLENGER SHIELDS.

Senior at 4.30 p.m.:

East Surreys v. Kowloon (holder), Hongkong F.C. ground. Referee, Mr. Atkinson; Linemen, Messrs. Smith, R.A., and Morfett.

Junior at 2.30 p.m.:

East Surreys Reserves v. Club de Accroissement, Hongkong F.C. ground. Referee, Mr. Parnham; Linemen, Messrs. Fernie and Gilmour.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division II. "B" at 3 p.m.:

South China "C" v. University, Soanpoo ground. Referee, Mr. McIvor.

SENIOR SHIELD FINAL.

The following team has been selected to represent Kowloon v. Surreys in the Senior Shield Final to be played on the Club ground on Saturday, the 17th inst. Kick-off 4.30 p.m.:

Avery; Wheeler and Reid; Turner, Cavellie and McKelvie; Millard, Spary, Sims, Duncan and Hayes. Reserves: Sibley, Taylor and Guest.

CRICKET.

R.A. v. SURREYS.

The Cricket League programme should be completed to-day, when the last match in the First Division is down to take place between the Royal Artillery and the East Surreys.

This match will not make any difference to either team's League positions. The former team will finish sixth in the First Division whether they win or lose, but if they win they will be level on points and with the same number of wins, draws and defeats as the University, fifth in the League. The East Surreys will also remain where they are, but if they win they will be equal to the Indian R.C. on points with their League record reading the same.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

To-morrow there will be an all-day match on the University ground, Pokfulam, when Mr. A. A. Rumjahn's XI play against the Volunteers.

RUGBY.

The new Rugby Football Club, which has obtained the use of a ground opposite the United Services Recreation Club in Gascoigne Road, Kowloon, will commence its season to-day with a game against the Army. The kick-off will be at 3.30 p.m.

The Army team, which has been got together through the energy of Mr. H. C. Gould, will unfortunately not be strong, but it is hoped now that interest in rugby is revived a strong representative Army side will soon be seen in the field.

The new Secretary and Captain respectively are Messrs. A. C. Bowker and G. P. Lammett, and to-day's team will be as follows:—H. J. Armstrong; E. C. Hudson; L. P. Ralph; J. Morrison; G. P. Lammett; L. M. Wales; B. S. Stephenson; R. Millar; W. L. Smith; M. L. Garrard; W. Beveridge; J. Pym; L. R. Billingham; R. A. Jardine; R. MacIntyre.

GARRISON SPORT.

A billiard match of 400 up for the Soldiers Club Billiards Cup is to take place at the Soldiers Club at 9 p.m. next Wednesday. After the match H.E. the G.O.C. (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.) will present the prizes to the winners and runners-up of the competition, and will also present Army badges to the Army Football players for 1925-26.

CHESS.

MR. D. CARVALHO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. D. Carvalho has won the championship of the Kowloon Chess Club for this year. Mr. H. Randall was runner-up.

A presentation and an "at Home" are to be held at the Club on an early date.

The proposed development of the Shanghai harbour has thus been made more expensive and more difficult of realization. Further than this, by the blocking of the logical and economical method of mud disposal, which the Conservancy has adopted, the latter's dredging works are now in a position in which either the operations must cease at the end of the present year (with ultimate disaster to the harbour, and Shanghai as a whole), or huge expenditure must be incurred in buying land for mud disposal, or in buying a special plant for dumping mud in the Yangtze—a wasteful and useless procedure.

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board, its Consultative Board, the Consular Body and the Diplomatic Body have protested over and over against this action by the local riparian bureaux, but in the prevailing state of China and the confusion of the Peking Government, nothing has been done. Yet the matter is really serious and unless a Port Authority with plenary powers is established and effective means taken to deal with the speculators and those who have been giving them their opportunity, the future of the port and harbour of Shanghai must be gravely endangered.

SHANGHAI BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

NOTES ON THE RECENT CONTEST.

A writer in the N.C. Daily News says:—The high standard of Shanghai billiards must have come as a distinct surprise to Claude Falkner, the billiard professional who is now on a visit to Shanghai. The final of the Shanghai Championship produced a Homeric struggle which has never previously been approached in Shanghai. The winner, R. C. Johnson, played billiards of a class which would entitle him to compete in any amateur competition in the world. Apart from his accurate striking, he showed generalship of the highest order, particularly in the third session of the final against W. G. Holmes. His average of 29 in the last session compares very favourably with that of most rounds of the English Amateur Championship, and as the session contained a lot of safety play it will be seen that his standard of play was of the highest. After a brilliant start, Holmes fell away and was dealt with most relentlessly by his opponent. The winner is one of those players who is never sorry for his opponent, and having got him down, rubs it in remorselessly. Hundreds of matches have been lost by the player who having got a long lead lets up and becomes careless and then is unable to recover his form.

The competition just completed was robbed of a good deal of its interest owing to the non-appearance of W. A. Pennell, who is the local expert of the red ball game. C. W. Porter, who started well with a break of 125, afterwards fell to pieces and the same can be said of E. L. M. Barrett. There were no other outstanding players in the competition with the exception of H. P. Bush, who was completely paralysed by the brilliancy of Holmes.

The suggested legislation by the Billiard Control Board in England against the red ball theory will be welcomed by many billiard spectators. The continual exploitation of the same shot throughout a long break is very wearisome and a good example of this was seen in this year's final wherein Holmes followed up a century by Johnson with a century of his own. The billiards of Johnson in this break was accuracy personified whereas that by Holmes was delightful all-round billiards, attractive to watch.

WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory last night stated:—The anti-cyclone is passing into the Pacific. The depression over Indo-China is now shallow. Local forecast: East winds, moderate, generally cloudy.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.70	29.71	29.71
Temperature	87	86	71	71
Humidity	90	93	85	85
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE	ESE
Force	4	4	0	0
Weather	OD	O	O	O
Rain	1.34	0.00	1.00	1.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 60
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th ... 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 17th to 23rd, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'long Standard Time	Height	H'long Standard Time	Height
Satur.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 22	4 5	5 34	8 4
		11 42	6 4	7 21	1 7
Sun.	18	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 49	4 1	5 54	3 7
		0 23	6 2	8 33	1 9
Mon.	19	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 38	5 9	10 7	2 0
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
Tues.	20	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 49	5 5	10 14	1 9
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
Wed.	21	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
Thurs.	22	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
Fri.	23	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

S. John's Cathedral, Hongkong: 3rd Sunday after Easter, April 18th, 1926. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Children's Service at 10 a.m. Matins at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at 12 noon. Evensong at 6 p.m. [18]

United Church—Kennedy Road. Sunday Services, April 18th:—Sunday School at 10 a.m. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns: 653, 203, 301, 77 and 335. P.N.A. in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns: 482, 23, 6, 560 and 338. Preacher Morning and Evening:—Rev. J. Kirk Macnab. Monday, April 19th, at 6 p.m.—Special Lecture by J. W. Dover, Esq., of Shanghai, on The Life and Times of Confucius. Lantern Illustration. [19]

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road. Sunday Service at 11.15 a.m.:—Subject:—DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m. Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. [20]

THE NEW FRANCE WEEKLY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Milder Cases. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Wounds, etc. at 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 11000, 12000, 13000, 14000, 15000, 16000, 17000, 18000, 19000, 20000, 21000, 22000, 23000, 24000, 25000, 26000, 27000, 28000, 29000, 30000, 31000, 32000, 33000, 34000, 35000, 36000, 37000, 38000, 39000, 40000, 41000, 42000, 43000, 44000, 45000, 46000, 47000, 48000, 49000, 50000, 51000, 52000, 53000, 54000, 55000, 56000, 57000, 58000, 59000, 60000, 61000, 62000, 63000, 64000, 65000, 66000, 67000, 68000, 69000, 70000, 71000, 72000, 73000, 74000, 75000, 76000, 77000, 78000, 79000, 80000, 81000, 82000, 83000, 84000, 85000, 86000, 87000, 88000, 89000, 90000, 91000, 92000, 93000, 94000, 95000, 96000, 97000, 98000, 99000, 100000, 101000, 102000, 103000, 104000, 105000, 106000, 107000, 108000, 109000, 110000, 111000, 112000, 113000, 114000, 115000, 116000, 117000, 118000, 119000, 120000, 121000, 122000, 123000, 124000, 125000, 126000, 127000, 128000, 129000, 130000, 131000, 132000, 133000, 134000, 135000, 136000, 137000, 138000, 139000, 140000, 141000, 142000, 143000, 144000, 145000, 146000, 147000, 148000, 149000, 150000, 151000, 152000, 153000, 154000, 155000, 156000, 157000, 158000, 159000, 160000, 161000, 162000, 163000, 164000, 165000, 166000, 167000, 168000, 169000, 170000, 171000, 172000, 173000, 174000, 175000, 176000, 177000, 178000, 179000, 180000, 181000, 182000, 183000, 184000, 185000, 186000, 187000, 188000, 189000, 190000, 191000, 192000, 193000, 194000, 195000, 196000, 197000, 198000, 199000, 200000, 201000, 202000, 203000, 204000, 205000, 206000, 207000, 208000, 209000, 210000, 211000, 212000, 213000, 214000, 215000, 216000, 217000, 218000, 219000, 220000, 221000, 222000, 223000, 224000, 225000, 226000, 227000, 228000, 229000, 230000, 231000, 232000, 233000, 234000, 235000, 236000, 237000, 238000, 239000, 240000, 241000, 242000, 243000, 244000, 245000, 246000, 247000, 248000, 249000, 250000, 251000, 252000, 253000, 254000, 255000, 256000, 257000, 258000, 259000, 260000, 261000, 262000, 263000, 264000, 265000, 266000, 267000, 268000, 269000, 270000, 271000, 272000, 273000, 274000, 275000, 276000, 277000, 278000, 279000, 280000, 281000, 282000, 283000, 284000, 285000, 286000, 287000, 288000, 289000, 290000, 291000, 292000, 293000, 294000, 295000, 296000, 297000, 298000, 299000, 300000, 301000, 302000, 303000, 304000, 305000, 306000, 307000, 308000, 309000, 310000, 311000, 312000, 313000, 314000, 315000, 316000, 317000, 318000, 319000, 320000, 321000, 322000, 323000, 324000, 325000, 326000, 327000, 328000, 329000, 330000, 331000, 332000, 333000, 334000, 335000, 336000, 337000, 338000, 339000, 340000, 341000, 342000, 343000, 344000, 345000, 346000, 347000, 348000, 349000, 350000, 351000, 352000, 353000, 354000, 355000, 356000, 357000, 358000, 359000, 360000, 361000, 362000, 363000, 364000, 365000, 366000, 367000, 368000, 369000, 370000, 371000, 372000, 373000, 374000, 375000, 376000, 377000, 378000, 379000, 380000, 381000, 382000, 383000, 384000, 385000, 386000, 387000, 388000, 389000, 390000, 391000, 392000, 393000, 394000, 395000, 396000, 397000, 398000, 399000, 400000, 401000, 402000, 403000, 404000, 405000, 406000, 407000, 408000, 409000, 410000, 411000, 412000, 413000, 414000, 415000, 416000, 417000, 418000, 419000, 420000, 421000, 422000, 423000, 424000, 425000, 426000, 427000, 428000, 429000, 430000, 431000, 432000, 433000, 434000, 435000, 436000, 437000, 438000, 439000, 440000, 441000, 442000, 443000, 444000, 445000, 446000, 447000, 448000, 449000, 450000, 451000, 452000, 453000, 454000, 455000, 456000, 457000, 458000, 459000, 460000, 461000, 462000, 463000, 464000, 465000, 466000, 467

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"MIRZAPUR."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 15TH APRIL, 1926.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hongkong
Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment
will be sorted out by Mark and Delivery
can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian
Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s
Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
Instructions have been given to the contrary
Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard
& Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and
Thursdays within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
5th May, 1926, or they will not be
recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1926. [3449]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENBENNES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves
Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 21st instant, will be
subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
5th May, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1926. [3441]

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-
SEILLES, etc., in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-
loon, whence Delivery may be obtained im-
mediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
Intimation is received from the Consignees
before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 19th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
Wednesday, the 21st inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on
Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by
Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3435]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th instant, will be
subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
1st May, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3435]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship

"SAABLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

THE WORKING DAY.

END OF LONDON CONFERENCE.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

SIGNED BY FIVE POWERS.

The International Conference held last
month at the Ministry of Labour for the
purpose of settling difficulties of inter-
pretation of the Eight-hours Day Con-
vention concluded its sittings on March
18th. A document recording the conclu-
sions of the conference was then signed
by the representatives of Belgium,
France, Germany, Great Britain, and
Italy.

Closing the discussion, Sir A. Steel-
Maitland, Minister of Labour, said the
Government of Great Britain decided to
convene the conference because it desired
to see how far it was possible to secure
agreement among the principal indus-
trial States as to the principles upon
which there could be based an inter-
national agreement for the regulation of
hours of labour. This was without pre-
judice to other nations. It was, no
doubt, desirable to obtain agreement
among others than those invited, but the
possibility of agreement among the
nations present was indispensable if a
wider measure of agreement was to be
obtained.

In particular, the British Government
felt it necessary to examine the diffi-
culties surrounding the Washington Con-
vention and to ascertain to what extent it
would be practicable to ensure uniformity
of interpretation, combined with assur-
ances as to effective operation and
enforcement. He was sure that they all
agreed that the conference had been
able greatly to advance the consideration
of the whole question of hours of labour
from the international standpoint, and
be acknowledged with cordiality and
gratitude the co-operation of his col-
leagues to that end. He gladly assured
them that he would, for his part, submit
the conclusions of the conference to his
Government, and he ventured to express
the hope that the other Ministers present
would find themselves able to do like-
wise.

M. Dufour (France) said they had
discussed the most difficult points, and
found it possible to reconcile divergences
into common ground. It was his
duty to submit the conclusions to his
Government, and to point out to the
Senate that the misunderstandings with
regard to the interpretation of the Con-
vention were now largely removed.

Dr. Brauns (Germany) expressed satis-
faction at the success of the meeting, and
said Germany would be greatly assisted
by the degree of uniformity reached.

M. Wauters (Belgium) also intimated
his satisfaction. He regretted the check
to international progress which had re-
cently occurred at Geneva, but they felt
that the spirit of Locarno had been in
London during the last few days. They
had made a great effort, and the results
achieved would certainly bring satisfac-
tion to their workers.

Professor de Michelis (Italy) and Mr.
Albert Thomas (Director of the Inter-
national Labour Office) also expressed
their pleasure at the success of the con-
ference.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

A statement issued by the Ministry of
Labour says that at the end of these
speeches the following "record of the
conclusions of the conference registering
the agreements reached" was signed by
representatives of the five Powers:—

ARTICLE I.—It is agreed that the Con-
vention applies to all industrial under-
takings, whatever the number of persons
employed, except those in which only
members of the same family are employ-
ed. It is agreed that the ordinary
postal, telegraph, and telephone service
is outside the scope of the Convention,
but that construction, maintenance, and
repair work in connection with the postal,
telegraph, and telephone service is covered
by it.

ARTICLE II.—It is agreed that working
hours are the time during which the per-
sons employed are at the disposal of the
employer; they do not include rest
periods posted in accordance with
Article VIII, during which the persons
employed are not at the disposal of the
employer.

ARTICLE V.—It is agreed that the pro-
visions of Article V. may be applied to
the building trade. [This article pro-
vides for exceptions to the rule fixing 48
hours as the weekly limit, authorizing
the acceptance of joint agreements which
fix other rules, but it stipulates that the
average number of hours worked per
week over the number of weeks covered
by such agreements shall not exceed 48.]

ARTICLE VI. (a).—The expression "es-
sentially intermittent work" used in
Article VI. should be interpreted in a
restrictive sense. It applies only to oc-
cupations such as those of doorkeepers,
watchmen, works firemen and other
workers, which are not concerned with
production properly so-called, and which,
by their nature, are interrupted by long
periods of inaction during which these
workers have to display neither physical
activity nor sustained attention, and re-
main at their post only to reply to pos-
sible calls.

ARTICLE VI. (b).—It is agreed that the
maximum limit to the number of addi-
tional hours that may be worked under
Article VI. (b) is within the competence
of national law. It is agreed that the
obligation as to the rate of pay for over-
time imposed by the Convention applies
only to the additional hours contemplated
by Article VI. (b). It is agreed that the
minimum additional rate of 25 per cent.
for overtime provided for in Article VI.
is obligatory.

ARTICLE VI. (b) permits temporary ex-
ceptions so that cases of exceptional
pressure may be dealt with by particular
establishments, but it provides that such
exceptions shall only be made after con-
sultation with the organizations of em-
ployers and workers concerned.

FIVE-DAY WEEK.—A table fixing hours
of work over a longer period than the
week may be drawn up in a manner
similar to that provided for in Article
V. in order to distribute the hours of
work in each week over five days, or in
two weeks over 11 days, it being under-
stood that the average working hours
may in no case exceed 48 per week.

WEEKLY REST DAY.—It is agreed that
any hours over and above the weekly
limit of 48 which are required by the
nature of the services rendered to be
worked on the weekly rest day other than
hours covered by Articles II. (c), III.,
IV., and V. shall be treated either as
hours to be dealt with under the provi-
sions of national legislation relating to
the weekly rest day or as hours to be
dealt with under the provisions of
Article VI.

This article concerns "permanent" ex-
ceptions in respect of preparatory or com-
plementary work which must be carried
on outside the limits laid down for the
general working of an establishment, and
provides that the "public authority" shall
fix the maximum of additional
hours.

RAILWAYS.—It is agreed that railways
are covered by the Convention. In so far
as Article V. and Article VI. (a) are in-
sufficient for the needs of the railways,
the necessary overtime is permissible
under Article VI. (b).

Temporary exceptions mentioned above,
which in cases where a State allows hours
to be worked in excess of 48 per week
in order to make up time lost by reason
of holidays (other than national holidays
or holidays with pay), such hours must be
included in the maximum number of
hours overtime fixed in virtue of Article
VI., and must be paid for at the over-
time rates laid down in the said article.

ARTICLE XIV. (1) It is agreed that
each Government will insert Article XIV.
in their legislation to carry out the Con-
vention; (2) it is agreed (though provi-
sionally on the part of Great Britain) that
use can only be made of Article XIV.
in case of a crisis which affects the
national economy to such an extent that
it threatens the existence of the life
of the people. An economic or commer-
cial crisis, however, which concerns only
special branches of industry cannot be
regarded as endangering the national
safety within the meaning of Article
XIV., so that in this case the suspension
of the Convention would not be justified.

ARTICLE XIV. is as follows:—The opera-
tion of the provisions of this Conven-
tion may be suspended in any country by
the Government in the event of war
or other emergency endangering the
national safety.

It is agreed that the English, French,
and German texts shall be equally
authoritative. It is further agreed by
the representatives of the Governments
participating in the conference that they
will report to their respective Govern-
ments the conclusions, as set out above,
so that those Governments may be able
to ratify the Convention may have
taken account of the agreements reach-
ed, be in a position to proceed with their
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AIRCRAFT IN SEA WARFARE.

VICE-ADMIRAL RICHMOND AND
THE SURFACE SHIP.

Vice-Admiral H. W. Richmond, in a
lecture at King's College on "Sea War-
fare," referred to aircraft. He said the
National Debt would be smaller if prin-
ciples established by long experience and
supported by plain logic had governed
action. The air definitely modified the
question of defence of territory from over-
sea military attack, but did not alter the
principles. Let it be assumed, he said,
that the air flotilla could give all the
security needed, could we then dispense
with the surface ship, particularly that
hugbear of some people, the capital ship?

If defence against military invasion was
the sole object of sea warfare, we could
do this. But this was not the case.

Trade had still to be defended, troops had
to be moved, and, possibly, operations of
investment to be conducted. To defend
trade, cruising vessels were needed in the
approaches and on the outer trade routes,
far beyond the range of aircraft, even if
such craft were armed with adequate wea-
pons, which at present they were not.

Cruisers needed cover, and the covering
force must be strong enough to meet what-
ever opposition there might be. Though,
therefore, it might be possible to rely
wholly upon the air flotilla for defence
against invasion by troops, the surface
vessels had in any case to be provided
for these other services.

The position taken up by the covering
force was the same for all duties—defence
of the trade of the kingdom, of the
Dominions—and, therefore, although mili-
tary invasion might possibly be guarded
against by the air flotilla alone, this did
not do away with the need for the sur-
face squadrons and flotilla. A reduction
might prove possible in the surface flotilla,
some of its units being replaced by air-
craft, but the strength of the flotilla was
not measured on a basis for defence
against invasion—it depended upon other
needs.

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FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
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 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amalia, Mozambique, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascars.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
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S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, 1926
 S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 17th April, 1926
 S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 15th May, "
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All Bookings have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

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Telephone: Central No 1574.

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P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
 CONSTANTINOPLE, GEBEC, LEVANTINE PORTS,
 EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"ALIFORE"	5,578	27th Apr. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,080	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hall.
"PERIM"	7,848	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,841	29th May	Marseilles & London.
"KRYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,193	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,080	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,841	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA" 10,000 25th April Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
 "SANTHA" 7,754 2nd May do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 4th May Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
 "TANDA" 5,500 1st June do.

* Omits Sandakan but calls at Kolombangara.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union E.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"PERIM"	7,848	18th Apr. 6 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KRYBER"	9,114	20th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	9,858	24th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,841	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	5,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	6,000	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,585	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,080	8th Aug.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,841	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBBA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Peking Anchorage) and Return by the same steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAI-HING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUSCHOW"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINCHOW"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 20th April	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 20th April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 21st April	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 22nd April	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 22nd April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th April	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 35.

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 THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
 VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND
 AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	In Port	23rd April, Noon
TAIPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
 TELEPHONE CENTRAL 35. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £38. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 5th May.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 13th May
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Apr.
 S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May
 S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st May
 S.S. "NINGHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 4th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.** HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.** CANTON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE
INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe via Suez letters & parcels London, 15th March, & parcels 11th March	Kashgar	17th April
Strait	Perin	17th April
SHANGHAI	Linow	17th April
SHANGHAI	Hongkong	19th April
SHANGHAI	Luohow	19th April
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Empress of Asia	21st April
MANILA	Pres. McKinley	21st April
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Mishima Maru	23rd April
MANILA	Pres. Jefferson	23rd April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	25th April
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Empress of Asia	27th April
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Taft	29th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy	Apsey	Saturday, 17th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. due Victoria, B.C., 10th May	Philadelphos	Reg. 9.15 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th May	Dreunha	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Saigon	Wong Shik Kung	9.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Suwan	9.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kueichow	9.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinkwa	9.30 P.M.
Formosa	Tone Maru	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Kashgar	Sunday, 18th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kato Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Overmarchshire	9.00 A.M.
Japan	Polyphemus	Monday, 19th, 10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Tsinching	10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Uman	5.00 P.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May	Kaiyan	Reg. 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Kamo Maru	Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Hopsony	12.30 P.M.
Amoy	Hosang	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd May	Aki Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai	Yehing	Reg. 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu	Shingo Maru	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Koto Maru	Thursday, 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Taming	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 11th May	Pres. McKinley	Parcels 8.30 A.M.
Japan & Honolulu	Anjo Maru	Reg. 8.30 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Asia	8.30 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Leaving	Friday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 5th May	Ohangto	Parcels 9.00 A.M.
Japan	Mishima Maru	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May	Hakusan Maru	Saturday, 24th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., O. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 19th May, and EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Pres. Pierce	Parcels 10.30 A.M.
		Reg. 2.45 P.M.
		Letters 3.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 16th, 1926.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 3/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 3/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2 3/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1595
Credit, 4 months' sight	1595
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	64
Credit, at 30 days' sight	55
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	149
Bank Bills, on demand	149
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	40
Bank Bills, on demand	40
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	110
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	103
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	95
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	134
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	nom.
ON HANKOW.—	
On demand	59
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$2.73
Good Lead, 100 fine, per seal	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	292

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Deputy Chairman.	T. G. Weill, Esq.
W. H. Bell, Esq.	P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	H. P. White, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.	G. M. Young, Esq.
W. L. Fattenden, Esq.	

Chief Manager:

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [8]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1926. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:

90, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 12,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 6,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 5,600,000.00

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yunnan, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1926. [38]



Smoke
CAPSTAN

The people who smoke CAPSTAN CIGARETTES are always mildly surprised by the way other people chop and change.



This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, March 26th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

1, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,180,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Haiphong, Hankow, Tientsin, etc.

FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, etc.
LONDON: Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. BOLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 32,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Ecolung, Makung, Nantow, Shenchiku, Faichu, Tainan, Fokao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aho, Pusan, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 1st Decem. 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1812.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	21,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	21,082,825
SILVER RESERVE FUND	700,000

BRANCHES:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.
London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let from \$3.00 to \$40.00.
LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
With Index. Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	860,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	18,780,200.00
RESERVE FUND	9,884,398.69

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LEVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
HONGKONG, January 16th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

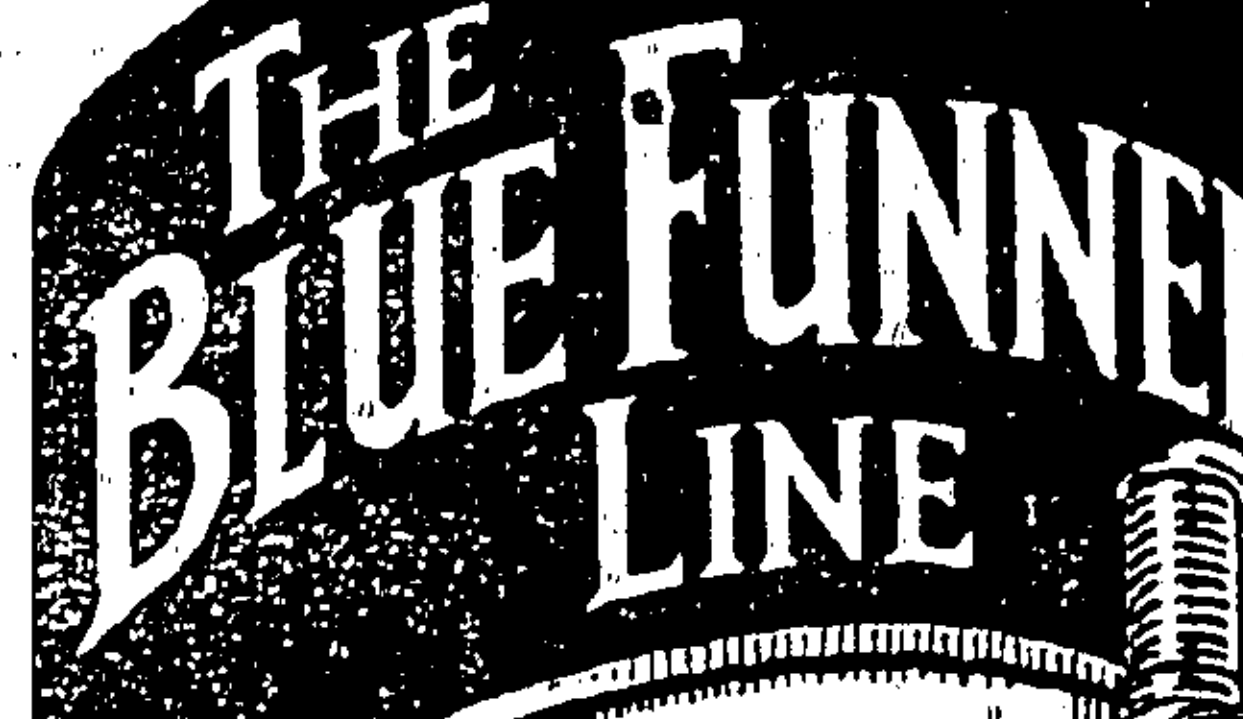
Guilders 180,000,000	
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Paid-up Capital	213,500,000
Reserve Fund	80,000,000
Special Reserves	20,638,870
	(23,638,870)
	(21,711,406)
	(21,660,000)
	(21,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Badia, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tilatjat and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. C. MAASSEN,
Acting Manager.



REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"REXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"BOULUS" 18th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TEUCER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENECLAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYLOCHUS" 17th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KEEMUN" 1st June Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"PHILOCTETES" 17th April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAROS" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DIOMEDES" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"JATREUS" 21st May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BOULUS" 14th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARPEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

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